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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 7th September 1964 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
227	S.O. 2988, dated 1st September, 1964.	Ministry of Finance	Appointing 1st December, 1964 on which section 8 of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1963, shall come into force.
228	S.O. 3224, dated 1st September, 1964.	Ministry of Labour and Employment.	Referring the Dispute between the Indian Airlines Corporation and their workmen to the National Tribunal.
229	S.O. 3225, dated 4th September, 1964.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Amendment to S.O. 2670, dated 3rd August, 1964.
230	S.O. 3226 dated 5th September, 1964.	Ministry of Commerce.	Appointing persons for hearing Appeals against the decision of the Mica Export Promotion Council.
231	S.O. 3227, dated 5th September, 1964.	Election Commission, India.	Judgment regarding the election case of Sri N. Dandekar and Sri Ram Ratan Gupta.
232	S.O. 3228, dated 7th September, 1964.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of films specified therein.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

A. 15 II-

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 5th September 1964

**REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA**

For the year July 1, 1963—June 30, 1964

S.O. 3319.—In accordance with section 53(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, the Central Board of Directors has submitted to the Government of India the following report on the working and accounts of the Bank for the year ended June 30, 1964.

I—MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The economic developments during the year July 1963 to June 1964 can be viewed as in the nature of an aftermath to the Emergency which had dominated events in the preceding year. The Emergency generated pressures on the economy which were superimposed on those arising from the developmental programmes. With the passage of time, these pressures have increased and, more recently, the economy has had to meet substantial expenditures on relief and rehabilitation of refugees. In the result, the overall economic situation which was already a difficult one has become even more so.

2. There has been a rapid expansion in liquidity in the economy stemming from the large magnitude of total bank credit extended not only to the Government sector but also to the private sector whose requirements of bank finance have increased rapidly. The seasonal expansion in scheduled bank credit during the busy season of 1963-64 touched an all-time peak. Another striking feature of the monetary situation was the increase in money supply during the slack season of 1963 when normally the supply of money contracts. Equally noteworthy is the faster rate of expansion in deposit money witnessed during the year under review, which accounted for nearly one-half of the increase in money supply.

3. The inflationary pressures emanating for the greater liquidity were accentuated by the virtual stagnation in agricultural output. It is significant that the resulting gap between aggregate demand and aggregate supply persists, despite the unprecedented taxation measures contained in the previous year's budget and the other corrective measures that were taken since then. There has been a strong and persistent increase in wholesale commodity prices which has also been transmitted to the cost of living. The increase in the index of wholesale prices during the year was larger than in any previous year, except 1955-56, since the commencement of the Five-Year Plans in 1951. The major components of the increase were in the prices of commodities of agricultural origin, such as foodgrains, oilseeds and vegetable oils, sugar, gur, etc. The magnitude of the recent increase in prices associated with the failure of the post-harvest decline in prices to wipe out the increase in the preceding lean period has imposed considerable hardship on sections of the community.

4. In contrast to the commodity markets, the capital markets have been in a state of quiescence still show the bearishness which first set in in the wake of the Emergency. While there has been a rise in industrial production, its rate of growth is still below the target of the Third Plan.

5. In the external sector of the economy, despite a relatively better performance of exports and improved utilisation of external assistance, there was pressure on the foreign exchange position. Thus, there is still a considerable leeway to be made up in regard to exports, if dependence on foreign assistance is to be significantly reduced in the near future.

The Price Situation

6. The general level of prices showed a significant rise during the year (July 1963-June 1964) mainly on account of agricultural commodities, and except for a small short-lived seasonal decline during September to November 1963, it moved up continuously, the upsurge being pronounced in the second half of the year. Over the year, the rise in prices (9.4 per cent) was double than that in the previous year. The deterioration in commodity prices which was marked in articles of mass consumption, was also reflected in the All-India Consumer Price Index for working class (base : 1949=100) which rose continuously from 134 in June 1963 to 150 in June 1964, and affected all centres. The seriousness of the price situation is emphasised by the rise of 11.9 per cent in the consumer price index, as against a rise of only 3.1 per cent in 1962-63.

7. Among the constituent groups, the most significant rise was in food articles (13.3 per cent) followed by industrial raw materials (11.4 per cent). Moreover, the price increase was all pervasive among food articles, covering all the major cereals and pulses. The rise in prices is largely due to the setback in agricultural production which is reflected in the decline of 3.3 per cent in the index (1949-50=100) during 1962-63 to 136.8 from the level of 141.4 attended in 1961-62. The shortfall in production affected foodgrains and all commercial crops, except cotton, coffee, rubber and tobacco. There has been virtual stagnation in foodgrains production around the level of 81 million tonnes in the past three years, although the production of rice during 1963-64 has been larger than in the previous years. The problem of shortages in foodgrains appears to have been aggravated by the restrictions on inter-State movement and the present system of compulsory levy together with the increase in the holding capacity of the big farmers and speculative activity by the trade. The delays in unloading foodgrains at the docks also contributed to the rise in prices. The shortfall in agricultural production relatively to the requirements of the economy in conjunction with the abovementioned factors has created a psychology of scarcity, raising prices beyond the level justified by the basic supply and demand position. Compared with the rise in prices of agricultural commodities, the rise in prices of manufactured products was modest (at 2.5 per cent).

8. Industrial output expanded at a faster rate (9.1 per cent) during the financial year 1963-64 than in the preceding two years (7.9 per cent in 1962-63 and 6.4 per cent in 1961-62.) However, the rate is still below the Third Plan's annual target of 11 per cent. On the other hand, there are some significant features of industrial production which are indicative of the successful results of the strategy of investment pursued in the past few years. The output of basic industries increased at a faster rate than that of many of the consumer goods. The overcoming of bottlenecks in the supply of coal, power and transport enabled industries like jute textiles and iron and steel to achieve full capacity output. However, despite the overall increases in the output of commodities, certain essential industrial raw materials are still in short supply.

9. The future prospects of industrial production will depend both on the availability of foreign exchange and fresh investment as well as maintenance imports and the success achieved in preventing bottlenecks from arising in strategic sectors, such as in power and transport. The position in regard to financial resources for new investment is somewhat indeterminate. The cost structure of industry has already been raised by the increases in prices of raw material inputs, stemming from price increases granted by way of incentives to producers and increases in indirect taxation, and, to the extent they are linked to costs of living, by the increases in wages. Bids for further increases in wages by organised labour, if successful, are likely to aggravate the problem of industrial costs. A co-ordinated wage and incomes policy geared to productivity remains a vital desideratum.

10. It is against this background that the more salient features of price policy may be briefly reviewed. Although official action was constantly focussed on holding down the prices of essential articles of mass consumption through a variety of measures, such as increased imports, larger internal procurement of foodgrains as well as their distribution through a wide net-work of fair price shops and co-operative stores, the all-round co-operation to hold the price line, which looked so assured in the critical months after the Emergency, was not much in evidence subsequently. Steps were also taken to exercise a stricter control over private trade through measures, such as the introduction of Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Orders, so as to restrict the ability of the traders to exploit the situation of marginal shortages. In March 1964, the Government announced its programme which envisaged, among others, fixation of maximum

prices of foodgrains, effective regulation of wholesale trade and tightening of selective credit controls. The zonal arrangements in respect of wheat, which were abolished in April 1961, were reintroduced in a modified form in March 1964. Among the important decisions bearing on price policy, following the Chief Ministers' Conference in June 1964, mention may be made of the removal of restrictions on the movement of rice from surplus to deficit States and of coarse grains throughout the country and the decision to establish a Foodgrains Trading Corporation and to reduce the Central Government's expenditure by about Rs. 70 crores. In order to check a speculative rise in prices, forward trading in 14 agricultural commodities including groundnut and groundnut oil was banned from June 1964. The selective credit controls in respect of advances against paddy and rice and groundnut were tightened and those against wheat were reimposed.

11. On the other hand, the sluggishness of output necessitated upward revisions in the procurement prices of rice and wheat and in the minimum prices of sugarcane. Likewise, price increases were also announced in certain non-agricultural controlled commodities like coal, with a view to meeting the increase in costs and to stimulate production. Price and distribution controls which were found to be inhibiting the production of certain commodities were withdrawn, among which were rayon yarn, staple fibre, certain chemicals, tyres and tubes, caustic soda, certain types of steel and steel products, etc. Thus, the year witnessed a greater Government control over prices and distribution of certain agricultural commodities as also relaxation and abolition of controls over certain other products. In spite of these measures, the price level remains a highly disturbing factor in the economy.

The Public Sector

12. The Government budget is an important instrument of stabilisation in an economy where the efficacy of monetary policy is limited by structural factors like the predominance of currency. In an inflationary context this necessitates a budgetary surplus. Notwithstanding a substantial stepping up of a taxation at the Centre and in the States from 1960-61 (April-March) onwards, the budgetary position especially of the States has deteriorated. According to the revised estimates for 1963-64 (April-March), the overall budgetary deficit of the Centre was smaller at Rs. 78 crores as compared with Rs. 182 crores originally anticipated for that year. But this does not take into account *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 75 crores funded in January 1964, and if account is taken of this funding operation the overall deficit would work out to Rs. 153 crores which is slightly smaller than in 1962-63 *viz.*, Rs. 168 crores. This has happened owing to the marked buoyancy in tax receipts and a fall in expenditure on revenue account. The overall deficit of the Centre during 1964-65 (B.E.) is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 86 crores. The overall budgetary position of the States worsened from a surplus of Rs. 37 crores in 1962-63 (Accounts) to a deficit of Rs. 18 crores in 1963-64 (R.E.), mainly on account of larger repayments of loans to the Centre and larger provision for development expenditure and debt services. Additional taxation at the Centre in the first three years of the Third Plan is estimated to yield about Rs. 1,900 crores over the entire Plan period, thus exceeding the five-year target of the Plan (Rs. 1,100 crores). The tax proposals for 1964-65 are expected to yield an additional Rs. 40 crores in the current year, made up of Rs. 15 crores under direct taxes—mainly amendments to corporate taxation—and Rs. 25 crores under indirect taxation. For the States, the five-year target of additional taxation in the Plan was fixed at Rs. 610 crores. Measures taken by the States in the first three years would yield over the Plan period an aggregate revenue of about Rs. 460 crores. During 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 7 crores is estimated from additional taxation. Additional taxation during 1964-65 (B.E.) is expected to raise the ratio of Central and States' tax revenue to national income from 9.6 per cent at the end of Second Plan to 14 per cent.

13. The tax proposals for the year 1964-65 have kept in view the twin roles of taxation as an instrument of social justice and as a means of stimulating production and growth. In the context of the pressures on the cost of living, the proposals avoid any material increase in indirect taxes. Income-tax and other direct taxes have been remodelled to maintain individual incentives consistently with the objective of reducing inequalities of wealth. The reintroduction of expenditure tax is to be viewed more as a part of the comprehensive personal taxation rather than as a revenue expedient. While the new tax measures may at best soften the impact of high levels of expenditure, the tax potential of the agricultural sector is still inadequately tapped. This has to be viewed from the angle not only of fiscal equity but also of the efficacy of the tax instrument in raising resources from all the strata of the economy.

14. The position in regard to the mobilisation of resources for the public sector through loans is somewhat of a mixed character inasmuch as, despite the subdued response to market loans, there was an exceptional outturn in small savings. There was a fall of Rs. 29 crores in the net market borrowings by the Centre and the States which amounted to Rs. 155 crores, as against Rs. 183 crores in the 1962-63 financial year. Lower response to the new issues accounted for a deterioration of Rs. 15 crores, the remaining change being accounted for by the discontinuance of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent National Defence Bonds 1972 (November 10, 1962 to April 29, 1963) and the $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Gold Bonds (November 12, 1962 to February 28, 1963). Despite the none too favourable response to the new loans, the gilt-edged market remained firm and a number of short and medium-dated issues recorded handsome gains.

15. The decision to float combined Central and State market loans was reviewed at the Finance Ministers' Conference in November 1963. It was felt that, apart from the difficulty of allocating shares to States, centralised borrowing did not offer sufficient scope to State Governments to mobilise the resources that can be available to them, and hence it was decided that from the financial year 1964-65 the States should float their own market loans. Consequently, the Union budget assumed credit for Rs. 295 crores under gross market loans, while eleven States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Orissa and the Punjab) have taken credit for market loans aggregating Rs. 79 crores. The net borrowings of the Union Government for 1964-65 will amount to Rs. 103 crores. The Union Government entered the market on April 15, 1964 with an offer to holders of two maturing loans viz., $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent National Plan Loan 1964 and the 3 per cent Loan 1964 for conversion into (1) the 4 per cent Loan 1970 at an issue price of Rs. 99 and carrying a redemption yield of 4.19 per cent and (2) the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan 1989 to be issued at par. The total amount of maturing loans tendered was approximately Rs. 142 crores as against outstandings of Rs. 189 crores, the balance of about Rs. 47 crores was repaid in cash. On July 3, 1964, the Central Government announced a second instalment of its borrowing programme for 1964-65, comprising a further tranche of the 4 per cent Loan 1970 at Rs. 99 and the $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Loan 1989 at par, for a sum of Rs. 150 crores. The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 151 crores and brought gross market borrowings during the financial year 1964-65 to Rs. 293 crores.

16. Net collections from small savings during the financial year 1963-64 reached an all-time record of Rs. 132 crores,† showing an increase of Rs. 57 crores over the previous financial year, thus reversing the declining trend witnessed during the first two years of the Third Plan (net collections had fallen from Rs. 106 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 87 crores in 1961-62 and to Rs. 75 crores in 1962-63). The spectacular rise in small savings during 1963-64 may be attributed to a combination of factors like the raising of rates of interest and the relaxation of upper limits of holdings as also the various other promotional measures adopted in the past two years. For the year 1964-65, Centre's budget assumes a credit of Rs. 125 crores under small savings. In addition, the annuity deposit scheme, which operates at income levels above Rs. 15,000 per annum, is estimated to yield Rs. 67 crores.

The Private Sector

17. The flow of resources to the private sector from the open market remained restricted during 1963-64 (July-June), with the result that reliance was increasingly placed on the existing financial institutions for loan assistance as well as for underwriting support. Although there was a distinct improvement in new issue activity during the pre-budget months (October 1963—February 1964), induced by a moderate recovery in the stock markets on expectation of reliefs in the 1964-65 budget, investor confidence did not show any significant revival and the response to new issues was, by and large, unsatisfactory. The stock market's adverse reaction to the 1964-65 budget proposals and the renewed downturn in share prices since March again adversely affected new issues. These developments reflect the sluggishness of the share market, despite the slight improvement of 3.7 per cent in share prices over the year in contrast to the fall of 14.2 per cent in the preceding year.

18. The magnitude of consents by the Controller of Capital Issues, which broadly indicate investment intentions, amounted to Rs. 138 crores during 1963-64 (July-June), which was about the same as in 1962-63 (after excluding the Rs. 30 crores debenture issue of Oil India Ltd.—an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and a private sector company). A significant feature was the decline in the consents for equity issues, accompanied by an increase for preference shares, reflecting a shift in investor preference for fixed yield securities. The available data on new issues also revealed a more or less similar trend.

† Inclusive of accrued interest on postoffice savings bank deposits.

19. During the year, certain steps were taken to revive the capital market. The exemption limit for capital issues as well as industrial licensing was raised from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. The resources of the term lending financial institutions, such as the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Refinance Corporation for Industry were also augmented. Further, the Government took two important steps in broadening the capital market through the establishment of the Unit Trust of India from February 1, 1964 and the Industrial Development Bank of India from July 1, 1964. Besides, some fiscal reliefs were given to the corporate sector in the 1964-65 budget.

20. As in the preceding year, the shortfall in market resources for the private sector was made up by the substantial increase in finance from the various term lending institutions and the Refinance Corporation for Industry. Loans sanctioned by these institution* amounted to Rs. 70 crores in the financial year 1963-64 as against Rs. 54 crores in 1962-63, an increase of 30 per cent. Disbursements stood higher at Rs. 41 crores as compared to Rs. 37 crores in 1962-63, through the ratio of disbursements to sanctions declined from 69 per cent to 58 per cent. Loans sanctioned by the Refinance Corporation for Industry (Rs. 23 crores) were nearly twice as much as in the previous year. A notable feature was that the financial institutions devoted special attention to new industries, while continuing to help traditional industries, and rendered valuable assistance to new issues. The amount of new issues underwritten by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the fifteen-month period ended March 1963 showed a more than two-fold increase compared to the year ended December 1961. The Corporation's investments in shares and debentures of joint stock companies in India out of its total investments pertaining to the life business rose from Rs. 103 crores in December 1961 to Rs. 125 crores in March 1963. The proportion of such investments to total investments also advanced from 17.6 per cent to 18.4 per cent over the same period.

Monetary and Credit Policy

21. The earlier paragraphs of this Report on the problem of rising prices focussed attention on the scarcity of consumer and other basic goods as well as on the widening of the gap between aggregate demand and aggregate supply. Viewed from the purely monetary angle, an important factor contributing to the deterioration in prices was the rapid increase in liquidity, which outstripped the sluggish growth of output in the economy. Money supply, which represents the monetary demand in the economy, expanded by Rs. 447 crores (or by 13.3 per cent) during the accounting year 1963-64 as against Rs. 310 crores (or 10.2 per cent) during the previous year. A part of the increase under deposit money resulted from a change in classification by certain banks of savings deposits from time to demand deposits; even after allowing for this shift in deposits the growth rate in monetary creation would be higher than in the previous year.

22. The faster rate of growth in money supply was mainly induced by the more rapid credit creation by the banking system for private trade and industry. Governmental indebtedness to the banking system, comprising investments in Government securities by the Reserve Bank and other banks (excluding the investments of P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 funds) and ways and means advances adjusted for Government's cash balances with the Bank continued, as in the preceding two years, to be the dominant expansionary factor, although its impact was smaller (Rs. 281 crores) than in 1962-63 (Rs. 316 crores), and in 1961-62 (Rs. 327 crores). Net bank credit to the private sector, comprising both banks' advances and holdings of private securities adjusted for time deposits (excluding P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 funds), had a substantially larger expansionary effect on money supply in 1963-64 (Rs. 183 crores) than in 1962-63 (Rs. 72 crores). Government's net currency liabilities to the public were also greater by Rs. 17 crores as compared to Rs. 11 crores in the previous year. The balance of payments position, as measured by changes in the Reserve Bank's net foreign exchange assets, which had an expansionary impact (Rs. 7 crores) in the previous year, had a nominal contractionary effect (Rs. 1 crore) on the money supply in the current year. The combined effect of the foregoing factors was partially offset by a rise of Rs. 33 crores in net non-monetary liabilities of the banking sector (including the Reserve Bank) as compared to Rs. 96 crores in the previous year. A notable feature of the trends in money supply was a contra-seasonal expansion of Rs. 30 crores in the 1963 slack season as against a contraction of Rs. 63 crores in 1962 slack season. The expansion in money supply during the 1963-64 busy season was Rs. 407 crores as compared to Rs. 362 crores in the 1962-63 busy season.

*Comprising the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the State Financial Corporations and the National Industrial Development Corporation; loans of the I.C.I.C.I. relate to the calendar year, 1963.

23. An unusually large credit contraction (Rs. 121 crores) in the 1963 slack season was followed by an unprecedented expansion (Rs. 376 crores) in the 1963-64 busy season. In the 1963 slack season, the contraction in advances against seasonal commodities was larger than the previous seasonal expansion recorded by them; advances against non-seasonal commodities, which had shown a secular rise, also increased at a markedly slower pace than in the previous slack season. This was a reflection of a rapid depletion of stocks with industry and trade, especially in sugar and textiles, but it may also have been induced by some slackening in the rate of industrial growth and in investment activity. The pace of deposit expansion was at the same time faster than in the previous slack season, due in no small measure to the continuing budgetary deficit in the period. This, together with the unusually large credit contraction, brought down the credit-deposit ratio over the slack season from 78.6 per cent to 67.4 per cent and enabled the banks to build up their liquidity position by strengthening their portfolio of Government securities and augmenting cash reserves.

24. This rapid credit contraction focussed attention on the need to give a fillip to productive activity. Coupled with the anticipated larger requirements of crop finance, it underlined the need for some relaxation in credit policy. Accordingly, on October 30, 1963, the Reserve Bank modified its system of lending rates and borrowing quotas to enable banks to satisfy all credit demands for productive purposes. The normal quota for borrowings by scheduled banks, both against bills and Government securities, was raised from 100 to 150 per cent of their average statutory reserves. Banks could borrow half this quota (i.e. 75 per cent of the average statutory reserves as against 50 per cent till then) at the Bank rate, viz., 4-1/2 per cent, and the other half at 6 per cent. Borrowing beyond this limit (i.e. in excess of 150 per cent of banks' statutory reserves) was to be in the nature of special accommodation to be granted by the Bank, after an overall assessment of the borrowing bank's position, at a rate of 6 per cent as against 6-1/2 per cent till then.

25. In the busy season that followed, credit expansion attained record dimensions, the main underlying factors being a larger credit demand for marketing of crops, especially commercial crops like cotton, raw jute and groundnuts, the higher level of prices and the higher tempo of industrial activity. As compared to the previous busy season, there were larger increases in seasonal and non-seasonal as well as unsecured advances, though their respective shares in the total varied. Seasonal credit accounted for somewhat over half the expansion in the 1963-64 busy season as against over two-thirds in the 1962-63 busy season. Among seasonal advances, the rise in advances against sugar and gur and raw cotton, and among non-seasonal advances that against manufactures and minerals was more pronounced. The increase in advances against shares, Government and other trustee securities, assets of industrial concerns and real estate was also appreciably larger. The expansion of deposits in the 1963-64 busy season (Rs. 110 crores), though somewhat larger than in the previous busy season, was barely sufficient to meet one-third of the increased credit demands, the credit-deposit ratio (excluding P.L. 480 and 665 funds) reaching a peak of 81.4 per cent on May 8, 1964. Banks, therefore, ran down considerably both their cash reserves and their gilt-edged holdings, entailing great strain on their liquidity and necessitating resort to the Reserve Bank in a substantial measure; their borrowings reached an all-time high of Rs. 107 crores in March 1964 as against Rs. 83 crores in the previous busy season. The money market also grew progressively stringent, with the inter-bank call rate reaching a peak of 6.5 per cent in March 1964, both in Bombay and Calcutta.

26. The supply position of agricultural commodities which seemed good at the commencement of the marketing season, turned less favourable as the season advanced; at the same time, there was renewed pressure on commodity prices. In view of this as well as the rapid expansion in bank credit financed by increased recourse to the Reserve Bank, the Bank reduced on March 11, 1964 the borrowing quotas and lending rates to levels prevailing before the end of October 1963. Banks were permitted to borrow a sum equal to 50 per cent of the statutory reserves at the Bank rate of 4-1/2 per cent and the remaining 50 per cent at 6 per cent; any borrowing beyond this limit was to be in the nature of special accommodation, calling for a careful assessment of a bank's overall position and was to be charged a higher rate of 6-1/2 per cent. In view of the sharp increase in clean advances, which had risen by 30 per cent in the year ended February 1964, banks were requested to review their portfolio of clean advances and bring down such advances.

27. Over the year as a whole, bank credit rose by Rs. 245 crores to a level which was about 16 per cent higher than a year before. The higher level of economic activity as well as the rise in prices partly accounted for the higher level of bank credit. The increase in cash reserves and the gilt-edged portfolio of banks was much smaller than in 1962-63. Deposits rose by Rs. 276 crores. This was, no doubt, a faster rate than witnessed in the previous year; even so, the larger credit demands placed the banks in a tighter resources position and highlighted in general the inadequacy of deposit growth in relation to the continuously increasing credit demands of the economy. The inadequacy of deposit growth assumes added significance when set against the enhanced liquidity requirements that will come into force from mid-September 1964. In this context, the role of interest rates in the process of deposit mobilisation by banks and the need for introducing greater orderliness in the rate structure requires further consideration.

28. As regards selective credit controls, the main developments were the (i) relaxation of the control on advances against shares, (ii) tightening up of the control on advances against paddy and rice and groundnuts and (iii) re-imposition of the control on advances against wheat. The last two measures were taken in the face of shortages of supplies in relation to demand and the prevailing higher level of prices of the commodities concerned. The minimum margin of 40 per cent in respect of advances against shares was removed in October 1963, mainly with a view to revitalising the capital market. The main feature of the revised directive in regard to paddy and rice issued in February 1964 was the fixation of the overall ceiling as well as the secondary ceiling in respect of non-warehouse advances at 90 per cent of the level of such advances maintained in 1962. In groundnut, the Bank increased in March 1964 the minimum margin on advances from 45 to 50 per cent and also reimposed the ceilings on such advances which had lapsed at the end of February 1963, the limits so fixed being 130 per cent of the actual level of such advances maintained in the corresponding months of 1963 for the two-month period March-April 1964 and 120 per cent for each subsequent two-month period. In wheat, the control on advances which had been withdrawn in May 1961 was reinstituted in April 1964. Banks were required to maintain a minimum margin of 35 per cent (25 per cent for advances against warehouse receipts), while the ceiling limit for each two-month period beginning from May-June 1964 was fixed at 80 per cent of the levels maintained in the corresponding two-month period in 1962.

29. The experience of selective credit controls shows that, while they have had salutary effects in regulating bank credit for the commodities concerned, equally, they have their limitations especially in an environment of overall monetary expansion, which makes it possible for operators to resort to non-banking sources of finance. This underlines the necessity of maintaining harmony between monetary policy and fiscal policy. Thus, while credit policy, in its long-term aspect continued basically to be attuned to the needs of development, with preferential treatment to special sectors like small-scale industries, co-operatives and exports, in the short-term, adjustments in the cost and availability of credit were made to suit the needs of the emerging situation. The impact of credit policy on the price line is conditioned by the availability and cost of alternative sources of finance for boarding operations. In this context, the impact of fiscal operations on the over-all monetary expansion has to be borne in mind, especially in a period of large outlays on defence and development. It is necessary, therefore, to ensure that both the fiscal and monetary policies act in such a way as not to add to the pressure of aggregate monetary demand and thereby aggravate the imbalance between overall demand and supply. Further, since short-term adjustments in credit policy on the price situation rely on the amount and quality of information available regarding such factors as the outturn of crops, the supplies coming on to the markets, the trends in industrial production and so on, improvements in the present situation in regard to the availability, coverage and accuracy of such information should help to enhance the effectiveness of such policy.

External Position of the Economy

30. As in the past, the availability of foreign exchange continued to be a severe constraint on the development programme, despite an encouraging performance in exports and a sizeable inflow of external assistance. The foreign exchange reserves which had risen by Rs. 48 crores in 1962-63 (July-June), fell by Rs. 10 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 279 crores at end-June 1964. The draft on the

foreign exchange reserves during the year is mainly attributable to the repayment of Rs. 24 crores of the outstanding indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund, which together with the enhanced payments for imports more than offset the considerable increase in receipts under exports and foreign aid.

31. India's external payments position, on the basis of the data for the financial year 1963-64 (the latest full year for which balance of payments data are available), showed an improvement as compared to 1962-63, inasmuch as reserves rose by Rs. 11 crores as against a fall of Rs. 2 crores in the previous financial year. Excluding transactions with the International Monetary Fund (*viz.*, the borrowing of Rs. 12 crores in 1962-63 and repayment of Rs. 24 crores in 1963-64), the reserves would show a rise of Rs. 35 crores in 1963-64 and a fall of Rs. 14 crores in 1962-63. This improvement of Rs. 49 crores between the two years was the result of improved export earnings, a favourable turn on the invisible account and larger receipts under official loans.

32. The deficit on current account narrowed down from Rs. 345 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 335 crores in 1963-64 as a result of a record expansion in export earnings and an improvement in invisibles. Exports increased during the year by Rs. 119 crores, but the import bill also rose by Rs. 139 crores, so that the trade gap widened by 20 crores to Rs. 429 crores. The deterioration in the trade account was more than offset by an improvement on the invisible account. Official donation receipts rose by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 79 crores, while under 'other invisibles' there was a net receipt of Rs. 15 crores as against a net payment of Rs. 13 crores in 1962-63.

33. The most heartening development in the balance of payments field during the financial year 1963-64 was the substantial rise in exports which touched a level of Rs. 802 crores. This was largely due to the generally buoyant conditions which prevailed in the world economy, world trade in 1963 registering a growth rate of about 8 per cent. Almost all commodities, except manganese ore and raw hides and skins, recorded increases during the year with sugar, jute goods and cotton manufactures accounting for more than one-third of the total increase. Although exports of items which were covered by special promotional measures did show a rise, it is even more gratifying to note that about two-thirds of the expansion in exports was effected without any special assistance. While most of the export incentive schemes were continued, greater emphasis was placed in respect of export policy on fiscal and such other measures as would directly help in cost reduction, better utilisation of capacity, quality control, etc. Among these may be mentioned the abolition of export duties on soft cotton waste, lac and raw jute cuttings and the concession on railway freight to an additional 65 engineering items as also the extension of rebate and drawbacks in customs and excise. Besides the removal of export restrictions on certain varieties of raw goat skins, ferrous metals, precious stones, woollen and carpet yarn, two new export promotion schemes were announced in respect of tobacco and the sale of jewellery and gold articles to tourists.

34. Direction-wise, exports to the sterling area rose by Rs. 36 crores to the dollar area by Rs. 20 crores, to the O.E.E.C. countries by Rs. 12 crores and to the 'rest of non-sterling area' by Rs. 51 crores. Out of the increase of Rs. 51 crores in exports to the 'rest of non-sterling area', the East European Countries accounted for an increase of Rs. 23 crores and Japan for an increase of Rs. 21 crores. A disappointing feature of export performance during the year was the small increase in the intake of Indian exports by the developed countries of Western Europe. Continental Western Europe increased its intake by only Rs. 12 crores and the United Kingdom by Rs. 11 crores. This increase in imports by continental Western Europe and the U.K. compares favourably with the performance in 1962-63 when imports by the former had risen by Rs. 5 crores and imports by the latter had declined by Rs. 9 crores. Nevertheless, there is cause for disappointment as the benefit accruing to India from the large increase in total imports of these countries during the year was relatively very small.

35. The large availability of non-project assistance and the advanced stage of execution reached by many of the projects receiving aid facilitated faster utilisation of external assistance during the year. Aid utilisation during 1963-64 at Rs. 590 crores was Rs. 139 crores or 31 per cent higher than in 1962-63.

36. Imports which had risen by Rs. 85 crores in 1962-63, rose even faster during the year. At Rs. 1,231 crores they were higher by Rs. 139 crores than in 1962-63. The whole of the increase was due to larger payments on Government account for developmental as well as non-developmental items. Imports of capital equipment for Government projects increased by Rs. 86 crores and Government

food imports by Rs. 31 crores. On private account, almost all items except machinery, mineral oils and raw wool recorded declines, with the result that total private imports fell by Rs. 6 crores. Larger availability of internal supplies, as in the case of cotton where imports fell by Rs. 10 crores, partly enabled the reduction in private imports.

37. On invisibles other than official donations, while payments were higher by Rs. 5 crores, receipts rose by Rs. 33 crores. Receipts on account of "Government, not included elsewhere" increased by Rs. 19 crores, due to larger refunds of freight initially paid on P.L. 480 imports and higher U.S. Embassy expenditure out of P.L. 480 counterpart funds. Transportation, insurance, private donations and miscellaneous receipts also rose. On the payment side, investment income payments continued to increase (from Rs. 94 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 98 crores in 1963-64), reflecting the growing burden of servicing of external debt.

38. In view of the general stringency of foreign exchange, the import policy for the year 1964-65, announced on March 31, 1964, was, as in the past, basically restrictive and the total level of imports permissible for established importers and actual users was broadly of the same order as in 1963-64. Among the more important changes in the new import policy were the widening of the scope of annual licensing to all imports except capital goods, raw jute, cotton and wool, textile machinery and cashewnuts. Likewise, the prevailing system of foreign exchange control has been continued during the year 1963-64, except for some marginal relaxations. In October 1963, the policy in regard to approval of passage applications and release of exchange for travel was slightly liberalised. And in May 1964, the scales for release of exchange for foreign travel for business purposes, study tours and for attending conferences were revised upwards, taking into account the rise in the cost of living in foreign countries.

39. In the field of private capital inflow, as evidenced, among other things, by the rise in the consents given for issue of capital to non-residents, which rose from Rs. 56.7 crores in 1962 to Rs. 130.5 crores in 1963, the climate for foreign investment in India seems to have improved in the period under review. This also reflects the efficacy of the various measures taken during the year to encourage the inflow of foreign capital, notably the tax concessions in the budget for 1964-65 and the reduction of procedural delays in industrial licensing.

40. The balance of payments developments during the year have highlighted once again the need for unremitting efforts on the export front. The imports required for sustaining and developing the economy have grown apace and the outgo on servicing of foreign loans has also risen. These have necessitated drafts on the country's exchange reserves, despite high receipts from exports and aid. The obvious conclusion, therefore, is that the performance on exports will have to be bettered still in the coming years, if the tempo of economic development is to be sustained.

41. Reference may also be made here to recent developments in gold policy which in the conditions of the Indian economy has to be viewed primarily as an adjunct to external economic policy, since the illicit imports of the metal have been among the major causes of leakage in foreign exchange receipts. The objective of gold policy ever since the initiation of gold control and other allied measures, to which a detailed reference was made in the previous Report, has been to curb smuggling through effective regulation of internal transactions in gold and thereby to reduce the demand for gold. The initial impact of the tightening of the Gold Control Rules could be seen in the easing of the unofficial price quotation of 14 carat gold from Rs. 65-67 per 10 grammes in the last week of June 1963 to Rs. 61 by the middle of July 1963. Soon after the first official quotation became available on August 28, 1963 (Rs. 64.50) prices moved within fairly narrow limits upto the end of August but tended to decline during the greater part of September, touching Rs. 59.00 on September 17, 1963. At this stage, certain relaxations were announced in the Gold Control Rules in the light of certain difficulties experienced in the implementation, notably the hardships to goldsmiths. The modifications provided, among other things, for licensing of self-employed goldsmiths on payment of the requisite fee (i) to convert existing gold ornaments in excess of a purity of 14 carats into new ornaments of an equivalent purity and (ii) to keep primary gold upto a limit of 100 grammes. There was some recovery in gold prices in the wake of the relaxations, but this was short-lived, and the lowest price of the year was touched on November 6, 1963 (Rs. 58.00). Since the end of November, the price of gold fluctuated either way and in the process touched a peak of Rs. 71.25 on May 27, 1964. The price as at the end of June 1964 (Rs. 69.50 per 10 grammes) shows a rise of about 6 per cent over the year.

42. Recognition of the need for continuance of gold policy on a long-term basis is evidenced by the decision to remove gold control from the purview of the Defence of India Rules and to give it a statutory form. Accordingly, a Gold Control Bill was introduced in Parliament in November 1963 which provides, *inter alia*, for bringing all categories of persons dealing in gold within the ambit of the control machinery and for declarations of holdings of gold ornaments in excess of limits as may be specified by the Government.

43. The buoyancy of silver prices for the greater part of the year is attributable not only to the bullishness of the international silver market, but also the high level of domestic demand in the wake of controls on gold. The price of silver touched an all-time peak of Rs. 269 (per kg.) at the end of January 1964. At the end of June 1964 it eased down to Rs. 250, showing a rise of 11 per cent over the year.

Conclusion and Outlook

44. The foregoing survey has shown that as a result of increased outlays on defence and development over a period during which the rise in output, particularly in agriculture, was not commensurate with expectations, the Indian economy was subject to considerable stresses and strains. These pressures were reflected in a significant increase in the level of prices, particularly of foodgrains. The stabilisation of prices must be a major objective of policy, in order that defence and development may be secured while strengthening the balance of payments. A sizeable expansion in the output of consumer goods, and particularly of agricultural products, will be necessary if rising levels of investment are to be secured, while maintaining the stability of the economy.

45. A purposive and positive price policy presents indeed the greatest challenge to economic statesmanship. Such a policy has to be framed taking into account both the short-term aspects and the longer term strategy required to prevent the recurrence of difficulties that are being currently experienced. The short-term measures should be so designed that they could be meshed into a long-term strategy. It would also be well to remember that while the short-term measures must deal with hoarding, profiteering, etc., the aim should be to seek to eliminate or at least to reduce the impact of the primary causes behind the price increase. It is as well to recognise that the country has clearly not reached the stage of self-sufficiency; thus, the short-term solutions should also include measures, such as planned imports and distributional arrangements which will ensure that the hardship to the vulnerable sections of the community is reduced to the minimum. In the long-term, the highest priority must be given to the increase in agricultural output, and the price policy should be such as to offer a reasonable return to the cultivator to encourage him to maintain high levels of production. Such a policy coupled with a buffer stock operation geared closely to the agricultural cycle, so that in good years the procurements both internally and by import is intensified and the stock built-up and in bad years stocks are released, should considerably help in achieving the desired degree of progress in agricultural output and contribute significantly to price stability.

46. Simultaneously with the adoption of measures which operate on the supply side in the economy, it is essential to pay close attention to the factors operating on aggregate demand. To rising outlays for development in the public and private sectors have been added the heavy load of defence expenditure and more recently, expenditure for rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan and persons of Indian origin coming from abroad. In the context of a shortage of financial resources, these have been financed by increasing recourse to bank credit giving rise in the process to the price problem which has been further accentuated by the pressure of money outside the banking system.

47. If the conflict between development and stability is to be resolved satisfactorily, it is essential to maintain a continuous watch on the pace and direction of development. As defence has a certain priority, the onus of adjustment falls on other sectors. A good deal of the adjustment has been made through altering structure and rates of taxation. In using the tax instrument for this purpose, it is important to bear in mind the unsettling effects of frequent changes in the general structure of taxation on the climate of investment activity. All this underlines the importance of a strict scrutiny of Government expenditure with a view to weeding out less essential items. Even if this results in temporarily slowing down of developmental activity in some areas, it may in the long run prove beneficial.

48. The credit policy of the Bank has a dual role to perform. In its short-term aspects, the policy has to ward off against pressures on the price level that might arise as a result of the use of bank credit. At the same time, the

interest of development in the priority sectors has to be ensured. Further, the unusual pressure of development and other demands calls for the most effective mobilisation of genuine savings—a task in which the banking industry has a major part to play.

49. An encouraging feature of the country's economic situation is the progressive improvement in exports recorded in recent years. It is very essential that not only is the pace of progress in this sector maintained but improved further. For, even with the most hopeful assumptions regarding foreign assistance, the bulk of the indispensable import content of the country's developmental programme in the near future has necessarily to be met from export earnings. The magnitude of the export effort has to be stepped up not only to meet current imports, both developmental and maintenance, but also the growing burden of external debt, the servicing of which is an important determinant of the country's external credit. This calls for a vigorous and sustained nation-wide export drive including in its purview not only the adoption of appropriate measures by the Centre and the State Governments but also greater efforts by the leaders and associations of the business community.

50. The stresses and strains the economy has run into by the middle of the Third Five-Year Plan have an important bearing on future planning. The ability of the economy to withstand these stresses and strains is very much dependant on the progress it is able to achieve in the spheres of agriculture and exports. But, even with the utmost optimism in regard to agricultural production and the availability of foreign exchange, the resources budget of the nation may well remain strained. The size as also the content of the developmental effort have to be carefully considered from this angle and a solution worked out which will enable development to take place in an environment of stability, so that the benefits of development are passed on in the right measure to the masses. This in its turn points to the need of formulating policies which would have to comprehend not only monetary, fiscal and physical controls but also a co-ordinated price and incomes policy.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMERCIAL BANKING

51. The institutional developments and the progress made during the year with a view to strengthening the banking system—commercial, industrial and co-operative—and promoting its growth on sound lines are reviewed in this and the subsequent two sections.

Banking Legislation

52. Banking laws have been amended from time to time to ensure better and stricter supervision and control of banks. A major development in this sphere during the year was the enactment, in December 1963, of the Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, which simultaneously amended the Banking Companies Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. The main objective of the new legislation is to enhance the Reserve Bank's powers over commercial banks as well as to regulate the acceptance of deposits by non-banking institutions (including financial institutions) from the public and the conduct of business of financial institutions. Thus, the amending Act provides further powers to the Reserve Bank to ensure stricter supervision and control over commercial banks and in particular (a) to restrain control exercised by particular groups of persons over the affairs of banks, (b) to restrict loans and advances as well as guarantees given by banks on behalf of any one company, firm, association of persons or individual and (c) to give greater control to the Reserve Bank over the appointment and removal of bank's executive personnel.

53. The amending Act reduces the maximum voting rights of individual shareholders of banking companies including subsidiaries of the State Bank from 5 per cent to 1 per cent of the total voting rights of all shareholders, so that the control may be diffused among the shareholders. The amending Act also invests the Reserve Bank with powers to regulate the activities of non-banking institutions (including financial institutions) accepting deposits from the public. The existing legislation relating to banks did not provide for any control over companies or other institutions which, though not treated as banks, accept deposits from the general public or carry on other business allied to banking. More recently, the volume of deposits accepted by them has been growing steadily and the rates of interest offered by these institutions were comparatively high. It was not possible to gauge the extent of deposits collected by them and likewise, there was a need for ensuring adequate protection to depositors. For ensuring

more effective supervision and management of the monetary and credit system, it was considered necessary that the Reserve Bank should be in a position to supervise, control and regulate the activities of such companies or institutions. The amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act empower the Bank to regulate or prohibit the issue of prospectus or advertisement by non-banking institutions soliciting deposits from the public, to call for returns and information relating to deposits from such institutions, to give them directions in regard to receipt of deposits and to prohibit acceptance of deposits by any such institution which fails to comply with its directions. The Bank may also call for from financial institutions information regarding their paid-up capital, reserves or other liabilities, investments, terms and conditions of their advances, etc., and give directions to such institutions relating to the conduct of their business. The Bank is also empowered to inspect any non-banking institution and its books and accounts for the purpose of verifying correctness of or completeness of any statement, information or particulars furnished to the Bank by them or for the purpose of obtaining any information or particulars which they may have failed to furnish on their being called upon to do so.

Industrial Finance

54. The two major institutional developments in the sphere of industrial finance during the year were the establishment of the Unit Trust of India and the enactment of legislation for the setting up of the Industrial Development Bank of India. The *Unit Trust of India*, established by the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, with the objective of mobilising savings of the community and channelling them into productive investment, and, more importantly, for encouraging widespread and diffused ownership of industry by affording investors, particularly the small investor, a means of acquiring equity stock assured of reasonable return with minimum risk, commenced operations on February 1, 1964. Its initial capital of Rs. 5 crores has been subscribed to by the Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, scheduled banks and other specified institutions. The general direction and management of affairs and business of the Trust is vested in a Board of Trustees. In the discharge of its functions, the Board is required to act on business principles and is to be guided by such directives in the matter of policy involving public interest as given to it by the Reserve Bank. As envisaged in the Act, the Trust has formulated a unit scheme which has been brought into operation from July 1, 1964. The scheme envisages the sale of units each of the face value of Rs. 10 at par upto August 14, 1964, after which the price of each unit would be determined from day to day at which the Trust would be prepared to buy and sell such units. The Trust is exempted from the payment of income-tax, super tax and other taxes on its income. Further, income received by individuals from unit certificates is exempted from income-tax, if such income does not exceed Rs. 1,000. Also, such income is exempted from super tax in the case of a unit holder who would not have been liable to pay super tax but for the inclusion of this income in his total income. The initial response to the sale of units has been good, with a regular flow of applications from all parts of the country.

55. In investing its funds, the Trust will pay attention to the security of capital as well as to a reasonable return, including capital appreciation on investment. Thus, guide-lines have been provided in the Regulations for the functioning of the Trust and the employment of its funds: (1) investments by the Trust in any one company should not exceed 5 per cent of the value of the total investible funds of the Trust or 10 per cent of the value of the securities issued and outstanding of such company, whichever is lower and (2) not more than 5 per cent of the investible funds should be invested in the initial issues of securities of new industrial undertakings. The Trust aims at building up a balanced portfolio, consisting of fixed income-bearing securities and variable income-bearing securities yielding a reasonable overall return.

56. While the assistance provided by the several existing term lending institutions has shown an impressive rise in recent years, it was clear that their combined efforts would be quite inadequate to meet the needs of rapid industrialisation. Apart from the need for a much larger size of investment in industry in future, a far greater diversification of the industrial structure is called for. Also, in certain vital strategic sectors, expansion of which holds the key to the development of new industries and to more efficient production in related fields, the progress achieved leaves much to be desired. All these call for investments of such order as are bound to strain the resources of the capital market. The existing financial institutions are also not properly equipped to carry the additional burden of financing industrial growth within the existing rules and

criteria governing their operations. It was in this setting that the establishment of a new statutory institution, as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank, was conceived.

57. The *Industrial Development Bank of India*, which commenced its operations on July 1, 1964, will assist industrial concerns either directly or through other financial institutions. It will provide direct assistance in the form of loans and advances or by subscribing to, purchasing or underwriting issues of stocks, shares, bonds or debentures. It can also guarantee deferred payments due from industrial concerns and loans raised by them in the open market or from specified institutions. The Bank will also give fresh strength to the existing term lending institutions by providing refinance facilities for all periods, other than purely short-term, and by supplementing their capital and other resources. For assistance to industries in certain vital strategic sectors where applicants may not be able to satisfy the full rigours of strictly commercial considerations, the Bank will set up the 'Development Assistance Fund' primarily out of funds which will be placed at its disposal by the Government of India.

58. To enable the Development Bank to finance all types of industrial enterprises, these have been defined widely to cover manufacturing, mining, processing and service industries including shipping, transport and hotel industries both in the private and public sectors, and incorporated under the Companies Act or any other law. Unlike the existing statutory corporations, no restrictive provisions regarding the nature and type of security that may be accepted by the Development Bank have been written into its statute. The Bank will thus be in a position to exercise a large degree of discretion in these matters.

59. The Development Bank has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores, which may be raised to Rs. 100 crores by the Reserve Bank of India with the prior approval of the Government of India. Its capital is to be wholly subscribed to by the Reserve Bank. The initial paid-up capital of Rs. 10 crores is supplemented by an interest-free loan of Rs. 10 crores from the Central Government. It has also access to the National Industrial Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund set up by the Reserve Bank. The Development Bank has acquired a 50 per cent interest in the Industrial Finance Corporation of India with effect from August 1, 1964.

60. In view of the difficult conditions for raising fresh capital from the open market, a reference to which has already been made in Section I, the private industrial sector has been placing increased reliance on term lending institutions. This was reflected in an impressive rise in financial assistance provided by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the Refinance Corporation for Industry and the State Financial Corporations. The Refinance Corporation sanctioned during the year 176 applications for Rs. 23 crores as against 105 applications for Rs. 18 crores in 1962-63; disbursements too were large at Rs. 19 crores against Rs. 11 crores in 1962-63. The financial assistance approved by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India rose from Rs. 20 crores in 1962 to Rs. 25 crores in 1963. About one-half of such assistance was provided in the form of rupee loans, underwriting of and direct subscriptions to ordinary and preference shares and debentures; the remainder was in loans in foreign currency. It disbursed Rs. 11 crores in 1963; a little over one-half was in foreign currency. The loans and advances of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the 15 State Financial Corporations rose by Rs. 9 crores each during the year ended June 30, 1964, and in addition, some of these corporations subscribed to the equity shares and debenture issues of industrial concerns, in fulfilment of their underwriting obligations.

61. To meet the rising credit demands, these term lending institutions had to reinforce their resources. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India augmented its rupee as well as foreign currency resources, the former through a loan of Rs. 10 crores from the Government of India and the latter through two fresh lines of credit from the World Bank for U.S. \$30 million (Rs. 14.28 crores) and the Kreditanstalt of West Germany for DM 20 million (Rs. 2.38 crores). The Refinance Corporation for Industry not only exhausted the balance of Rs. 9.50 crores out of the allocations of Rs. 26 crores from P. L. 480 funds, but had to borrow an additional amount of Rs. 6.50 crores from the Government on an *ad hoc* basis, pending the finalisation of arrangements for a further allocation of P. L. 480 funds. Five of the State Financial Corporations also had recourse to the issue of bonds for an aggregate of Rs. 3.60 crores to augment their resources. Some of the State Financial Corporations augmented their resources through the acceptance of fixed and call deposits and the issue

of cash certificates. In addition, 8 State Financial Corporations availed of the credit facilities from the Reserve Bank in terms of Section 17(4A) which enables them to borrow from the Bank for periods upto 18 months. Four of these corporations were granted loan limits for the first time in the current year while the others were sanctioned limits in the previous year. The limits granted to two of these corporations were renewed on the expiry of the period. The total effective sanctions at the end of June 1964 stood at Rs. 4 crores, of which Rs. 1 crore was outstanding against two corporations.

62. The scheme for the guarantee of advances granted to private sector of the coal industry which is administered by the Refinance Corporation for Industry since its introduction in April 1963, made steady progress. Twenty-nine applications in respect of advances aggregating Rs. 356 lakhs were received from 9 credit institutions and 27 guarantees for Rs. 288 lakhs were issued. A small beginning was also made by the Refinance Corporation for Industry under its scheme for refinancing of medium-term export credits, with the receipt and sanction of an application for Rs. 11 lakhs in the previous year against which a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was disbursed in the current year.

63. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Study Group on Export Finance that the Refinance Corporation for Industry should so regulate its interest rate on refinance of medium-term export credits, as to ensure that funds are available to Indian exporters from banks at not more than 6 per cent per annum, to enable them to compete effectively in the foreign markets, the Corporation reduced, with effect from December 23, 1963, the rate of interest on medium term export credit to 4-1/2 per cent, provided the financing bank did not charge more than 6 per cent to the exporter. In other cases of refinance of exports, the interest charged by the Corporation continued to be at the rate of 5 per cent and in respect of refinancing of industrial loans at 5½ per cent. Further, with a view to extending the benefits of the scheme to small exporters who may ship goods in instalments against a particular contract, the Corporation decided to refinance export credits for even less than Rs. 1 lakh (which was previously the minimum amount of a loan in respect of which refinance could be sought), provided the relative export contract was for a minimum amount of Rs. 1 lakh.

64. During the year, the Reserve Bank inspected, in terms of Section 37A of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, four State Financial Corporations viz., those of the Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.

65. A reference was made in the previous year's Report to the constitution of a Working Group on State Financial Corporations. The Group submitted its report in February 1964. For promoting the growth of these corporations to the stature of development banks, the Group has suggested the amendment of their statute to authorise them to directly participate in the equity of corporate industrial units and to relax the security restriction by vesting discretionary powers in the Board, so that due regard could be had to the prospects of operations of an industrial concern. It has also made a number of recommendations for augmenting the resources of these corporations. The recommendations of the Group are under examination of the Bank in consultation with the Central and State Governments, State Financial Corporations, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., etc.

Financing of Small-Scale Industries

66. Over the years, the Bank has been making special efforts to stimulate the flow of commercial bank credit to the small-scale industrial sector in a variety of ways, such as the grant of preferential treatment in lending to the sector, administration of the guarantee scheme, co-ordination of the activities of and provision of service facilities to the institutions lending to this sector. During the year, the Government of India's scheme for the guarantee of advances granted by specified banks and financial institutions to small-scale industries was amended; the more important amendments to the scheme were: (i) the extension of the guarantee to credit facilities in the form of purchase or discount of bills which were not eligible for guarantee so far; (ii) credit institutions which were required to pay, in respect of term loans, guarantee fees on the maximum amount of the loan as sanctioned irrespective of the amount outstanding at the time of application for guarantee, can now seek guarantees and pay fees in respect of such outstanding amounts; and (iii) applications for guarantee in respect of term loans which were formerly required to be made for a period of one year or the full period of the loan (subject to a maximum period of seven years), but not for any intermediate period, may now be made for any intermediate period as well.

67. The scheme made considerable progress during 1963-64; 5,343 applications for guarantee for an aggregate amount of Rs. 23.08 crores were received as against 2,893 applications for Rs. 12.44 crores during 1962-63. The Guarantee Organisation issued 4,478 certificates covering an amount of Rs. 17.95 crores during the current year as against 2,437 certificates for Rs. 9.73 crores during the previous year. The total guarantees outstanding as on June 30, 1964 aggregated Rs. 18.76 crores. During the year, twenty-two guarantees in respect of certificates for Rs. 7.6 lakhs were invoked and a total sum of Rs. 0.9 lakh relating to twelve of them was paid by the Guarantee Organisation; the remaining ten claims were under consideration.

68. Although applications for guarantee continued to be received largely from the State Bank of India, many other institutions have been increasingly availing themselves of this facility.

69. Credit extended to small-scale industries by the State Bank of India under its liberalised credit scheme increased substantially during the year. The number of units assisted increased by 45 per cent to 4,823, limits sanctioned by 68 per cent to Rs. 23.69 crores and the amount outstanding by 57 per cent to Rs. 11.08 crores. The bank continued to pay increasing attention to the provision of medium-term finance to small-scale industries for expansion, modernisation, replacement, etc., for which certain liberalisations with regard to margin, security, valuation, etc. were effected.

70. The number of units assisted and limits granted under the guarantee scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation made further progress. The negotiations between the State Bank and the National Small Industries Corporation to extend the scope of the guarantee in order to enable small units executing Government contracts to obtain working capital finance right from the stages of procurement of raw materials to the supply of finished goods have been finalised. All the facilities granted by the State Bank under this arrangement will be covered by the Corporation's guarantee. Only such facilities as are admissible under the Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Government of India would be covered under that scheme. Where an advance is guaranteed under both the schemes, in case of default, the State Bank will simultaneously invoke the guarantees on the basis of the amount in default which will be shared among the Corporation, the Guarantee Organisation and the State Bank in the proportion of 30:50:20. The maximum liability of the Guarantee Organisation will continue to be restricted to Rs. 1 lakh in respect of any one advance, whereas the Corporation's share will be subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 in respect of any one unit and Rs. 30 lakhs under the scheme.

Strengthening of the Banking Structure

71. In its effort towards the consolidation and integration of the banking structure, the Reserve Bank has, in recent years, been increasingly fostering the growth of economically sound and sizeable regional banking units which could cater to the banking needs of the region more efficiently. Very often, the Reserve Bank itself has taken the initiative and persuaded such banking units which do not hold promise of developing into viable units within a reasonable period, to amalgamate with or transfer their liabilities and assets to viable banks. In this process, the Bank lays greater stress on voluntary amalgamations under Section 44A of the Banking Companies Act or transfer of liabilities and assets under Section 293(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 1956. Care is also taken that the merger of the non-viable units takes place with financially sound and well managed regional units, in a smooth fashion.

72. During the year, further progress was made in this process of integration. Five banks were amalgamated with four other banks under Section 44A of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 and twenty-five banks transferred their liabilities and assets to ten other banks. In addition, eight banks were granted moratoria, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank, in order to facilitate their reconstruction and amalgamation in terms of Section 45 of the Act, thus raising the number of banks to which moratoria was granted upto June 30, 1964 to 48. Schemes of amalgamation in respect of four banks were brought into force during the year as against 17 and 1 during the preceding two years.

73. During the year, eight non-scheduled banks went into liquidation; among these, seven were on a voluntary basis, after obtaining a certificate from the Reserve Bank under Section 44(1) of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, while the remaining one was ordered to be wound up by the High Court of Kerala. Some of these banks had already transferred their assets and liabilities to other banks.

while certain others were in a moribund condition and could not be absorbed by other banking units.

74. With a view to keeping a closer watch on the functioning of banks, the frequency of inspections has been increased in an endeavour to see that each bank is inspected at least once a year. A greater element of surprise in conducting inspections has also been introduced. The inspections now cover a larger number of branches of a bank and are more detailed in their scope. No action in regard to the working of banks is taken unless their management have had opportunities to represent their viewpoint in regard to the various aspects covered by an inspection. This also results in a greater appreciation of the Reserve Bank's viewpoint in regard to the working of the banks. During the year, 44 scheduled and 74 non-scheduled banks were inspected. The inspection of four of these non-scheduled banks was undertaken for issue of certificates to them, under Section 44(1) of the Banking Companies Act, consequent on their proposals for going into voluntary liquidation, and that of another non-scheduled bank which had entered into a scheme of arrangement with its creditors, for the purpose of submitting a report to the Court. Besides, the scrutiny of the affairs of 43 banks was carried out for other purposes, such as (i) determining the value of their assets and liabilities, as also the real value of paid-up capital, (ii) enquiring into the causes of erosion of deposits, (iii) ascertaining whether there is a *prima facie* case for misfeasance proceedings, (iv) amalgamating banks and (v) issuing of certificates under Sections 44(1), 44B, 49B, 49C, etc.

75. By way of follow-up of the inspections carried out, 86 banks were required to submit periodical reports of the progress made in rectification of the defects pointed out in the course of inspections. There are at present 104 banks submitting monthly progress reports and 65 banks submitting quarterly progress reports. In suitable cases, informal discussions were held with the representatives of banks, at which emphasis was laid on the urgency of immediate corrective action to remedy the major defects in the working of concerned banks. In cases where the findings of the inspection called for stricter control over the affairs of the concerned banks, suitable directions were issued to them for compliance. There are at present 98 banks (18 scheduled and 82 non-scheduled) working under directions. In some cases, observers have also been deputed to attend the Board/Committee meetings of the banks and to carry out periodical scrutiny of their current affairs.

Branch Licensing Policy

76. Although the basic objective of the branch licensing policy of the Bank has been to regulate the opening of new offices of banks, in a manner as to assist the sound development of the banking system and to enable it to cater to the expanding requirements of the country, in recent years, the emphasis of the policy has been on the spread of banking facilities to unbanked or underbanked areas, notably to semi-urban and rural areas. Consideration is also given to applications for opening of offices in places where banking facilities exist but could be further expanded with advantage to the economy. In order to assist the banks to formulate their branch expansion programmes in a systematic manner and to obtain the Reserve Bank's permission well in advance, the Reserve Bank advised them in July 1962, to draw up their programmes for a period of three years in stages from August 1, 1962 to July 31, 1965. In drawing up the programme, banks were expected to take into consideration the need for expansion in areas not having any banking facilities or are underbanked. A list of unbanked towns in India was also compiled and supplied to banks, so as to facilitate the selection of centres suitable to them. After considering the programme of individual banks, the Bank has, during the period August 1962 to June 1964, issued licences for opening 373 new offices, of which 147 are for unbanked centres. In addition, the Bank has indicated its approval for proposals to open 213 more offices, of which 81 will be at unbanked centres. Each bank has been encouraged to implement a co-ordinated programme of expansion, embracing areas devoid of banking facilities and sub-urban areas of urban centres, besides towns and cities of commercial and industrial importance, with due regard to its overall financial position, resources and earning prospects.

77. The State Bank and its subsidiaries, which have been assigned a significant role in the expansion of banking facilities, have been implementing a phased programme of branch expansion. The State Bank in its second phase of expansion between June 30, 1960 and June 30, 1965, undertook to open 300 more branches between itself and its subsidiaries in the ratio of 145 to 155. Subsequently, it was found that an expansion programme of this order would not be adequate, as this would still leave a large number of treasuries and sub-treasuries without banking facilities. There was need for a more accelerated programme of

expansion. The bank has since decided to open additional 319 branches during the five-year period commencing from January 1, 1964, at treasury and sub-treasury centres selected for this purpose by the Reserve Bank. In order to facilitate the opening of these additional 319 branches, it has been decided that, in addition to subsidy that will be payable to the State Bank of India for the losses incurred at these branches, 50 per cent of the cost each of training of staff and head office control and supervision attributable to these 310 branches will be reimbursed from the Integration and Development Fund.

78. During the year under review, the State Bank of India opened 34 branches and its subsidiaries 45 branches. As at the end of June 1964, the total number of offices of the State Bank and its subsidiaries stood at 1,686. The other schedule banks (i.e., excluding the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries) made substantial progress in the opening of new offices. Besides an addition of 82 offices following merger and/or taking over of the assets and liabilities of non-scheduled banks, other scheduled banks opened as many as 147 new offices at places which were not formerly served by a scheduled bank or non-scheduled bank having paid-up capital and reserves of over Rs. 50,000. Besides, 292 new offices were opened at other centres. As against this, 108 offices were closed during the year under review which included 84 offices of the Pandyan Bank Ltd. and 16 offices of the Bharatha Lakshmi Bank Ltd., taken over by two other scheduled banks. Thus, the total number of offices of all scheduled banks rose over the year by 416 to 5,222.

II. DEVELOPMENT IN CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

79. The co-operative banking structure continued to show further expansion and progress, but the pace of development has been highly uneven as between States and, in some cases, among different parts of the same State. In certain cases, stagnation or even recession in credit has been noticed in recent years. The weakness of the co-operative credit institutions at different levels in terms of operational efficiency and financial soundness was a major impediment for a more rapid growth of the co-operative movement. The Reserve Bank has continued to make efforts, in co-ordination with the Central and State Governments, to bring about an improvement in the structure and working of the institution at different levels and to stimulate an increase in their own resources in the form of share capital and deposits. It is of significant interest from this point of view that, during the year, an action programme for the reorganisation and development of co-operative credit was drawn up on the basis of discussions held between representatives of the Bank, the concerned Union Ministries and the Planning Commission, and was thereafter circulated by the Government of India to State Governments for implementation in districts selected for the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme.

Co-operative Credit Policy, Procedure and Operations

80. Mention was made in the previous year's Report of the Bank's decision to extend the reimbursement facility to State co-operative banks upto 75 per cent of fresh medium-term loans made by them over and above the basic level of such advances from their own resources as on 30th June 1962, provided that these banks, correspondingly had granted similar reimbursement to central co-operative banks to the extent of 75 per cent of the fresh medium-terms loans made by the latter, over the basic level obtaining as on 30th June 1962. In the light of the experience gained in regard to the working of this procedure in 1962-63, the policy was reviewed during the year and conditions of reimbursement were liberalised in certain respects. Under the liberalised procedure, an apex co-operative bank could reimburse itself on behalf of an affiliated central co-operative bank to the extent of 80 per cent of the loans of the latter outstanding against societies above the basic level as on June 30, 1962. Moreover, the stipulation regarding the maintenance of separate margins by the apex and central banks would not be insisted upon.

81. Following the recommendations of the V.L. Mehta Committee on Co-operative Credit, the Bank had in November 1961 called upon the Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the co-operative banks to ensure that outstanding loans to the Bank were matched in all cases by non-overdue loans outstanding against their constituents. But, as overdues in certain areas were rising, the State co-operative banks were called upon to submit to the Bank a certificate every month to the effect that their short-term or medium-term borrowings from the Bank in respect of every central bank, for agricultural purposes, were fully covered by the central banks non-overdue loans outstanding against affiliated societies for the same purposes. This condition was, however, waived in the case of borrowings on behalf of 'C' class central co-operative banks against the State

Government's guarantee, as it was felt that the imposition of the condition in such cases might cause some hardship.

82. The volume of finance provided by the Bank to State co-operative banks registered a substantial rise during the year. Credit limits for short-term purposes (including special limits sanctioned under the Package Programme) sanctioned to State co-operative banks at the concessional rate of 2 per cent below the Bank rate were higher at Rs. 186 crores, as against Rs. 164 crores in the previous year. A security-wise breakdown of the limits granted during the year shows that about one-half of the limits (Rs. 95 crores) was against the security of co-operative paper bearing two good signatures, one of which was that of a State co-operative bank and the other that of an affiliated central co-operative bank, and another 43 per cent (Rs. 80 crores) was covered by Government guarantee; the balance of Rs. 11 crores (6 per cent) was against the pledge or repledge of Government or other eligible securities. Drawals aggregated Rs. 298 crores during the year, while repayments were Rs. 276 crores; in the result, the outstandings at the end of June, 1964 at Rs. 147 crores were higher by Rs. 22 crores over the year. In addition to the seasonal accommodation at the concessional rate, short-term finance amounting to Rs. 17 crores was also made available at the Bank rate to certain apex banks for general banking purposes or for meeting the working capital requirements of co-operative sugar factories.

83. Consequent on the liberalisation of Bank's lending policy referred to earlier, there was a noticeable increase in the provision of medium-term credit to the co-operative sector. During the year, medium-term credit limits sanctioned by the bank for agricultural purposes aggregated Rs. 14 crores, as against a sum of Rs. 9 crores in 1962-63. The drawals on these limits during 1963-64, however, amounted to only Rs. 7 crores, constituting only 53 per cent of the loans sanctioned, and repayments to Rs. 5 crores. The amount outstanding against the State co-operative banks as on June 30, 1964 was Rs. 13 crores.

84. There was also a marginal increase in the draft on the Bank for financing the production and marketing activities of handloom weaver's co-operative societies. Credit limits sanctioned for this purpose at the concessional rate of 1½ per cent below the Bank rate, under Section 17(2)(bb) or 4(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, amounted to Rs. 6 crores, as against Rs. 5 crores in the previous year. The amount of credit drawn by the State co-operative banks for financing handloom weaver's co-operatives during the year aggregated Rs. 5 crores and the outstandings at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5 crores. In addition, the Bank also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 crore at the Bank rate under Section 17(2)(a) or (4)(c) of the Act, for financing commercial or trade transactions of the handloom weavers' co-operatives.

85. The Bank continued to sanction loans from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund to State Governments for enabling them to subscribe to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions. The loans thus sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 3 crores. No amount has so far been utilised from the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

86. The Bank continued its policy of support to the debentures of central land mortgage banks. During the year, eleven central land mortgage banks issued debentures for a total sum of Rs. 23 crores, of which Rs. 4 crores or 17 per cent were taken by the Bank, while the co-operative institutions and the Life Insurance Corporation subscribed for about two-thirds of the amount issued. A new development in this sphere was the recommendation by the Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit, following a resolution of the All-India Central Land Mortgage Banks' Conference held during the year to the effect that upto 60 per cent of the sinking funds of central land mortgage banks might be invested in the debentures of such banks; this proposal is likely to step-up the co-operative sector's contribution to these debentures. Another measure towards the same end was the decision taken during the year, by the National Co-operative Development Corporation to purchase debentures of central land mortgage banks of States other than Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra and (which were fairly well developed in long-term credit); the contribution was fixed at 7½ per cent of the amount issued in each series during 1964-65. The Reserve Bank continued to lend its support to the rural debentures issued by the central land mortgage banks where the Bank's contribution was linked to the response from the public in the proportion of 8:7. Rural debentures for Rs. 1.78 crores were floated by the central land mortgage banks in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Punjab. The contributions made by the Bank to rural debentures of two of these banks which had closed the issue by the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 49.47 lakhs. The earlier directive that rural debenture series should not be on tap for more than 4 months commencing

not before January 1 and ending not later than June 30 every year was modified during the year to permit the central land mortgage banks to float debentures during any period considered by them as well as by the concerned State Government as the most suitable. Besides subscribing to the ordinary and rural debentures, the Bank also contributed Rs. 4.08 lakhs to the first series of special development debenture floated by the Kerala Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank for Rs. 5.41 lakhs, in connection with the scheme of bringing under plantation of rubber in Kerala, roughly one lakh acres of land. The Bank's holdings in rural and special development debentures rose to Rs. 4.09 crores at the end of the year from Rs. 2.85 crores at the end of the previous year.

87. During the year, 365 co-operative banks and 9 other societies were inspected by the Agricultural Credit Department as against 337 co-operative banks and 10 other societies inspected during 1962-63.

Co-operative Development Policy

88. On the mid-term appraisal of the Third Five-Year Plan for Co-operation by the Planning Commission, it became apparent that, on current trends, there was likely to be a sizeable shortfall in the targets set under the Plan for short-term and medium-term agricultural credit as also long-term credit. By and large, the situation had arisen from weaknesses in the co-operative credit structure, the most prominent of these being the rising trend of overdues which affected the financial accommodation from the higher financing agencies and the Reserve Bank. The absorptive capacity of the credit structure did not seem to keep pace with the rising quantum of credit forthcoming from the Reserve Bank. Thus, the proportion of maximum outstanding to the total credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank for short-term agricultural purposes continued to fall from year to year declining from 90 per cent of the total limits in 1960-61, to 84 per cent, 81 per cent and 79 per cent in the last three years, respectively. A reference has already been made to the fact that the draws on medium-term loans during the year constituted only about 53 per cent of the loans sanctioned. The low utilisation reflects the inability of the co-operative banks to provide non-overdue cover for their borrowings from the Reserve Bank, to plan their programmes of lending and resource-utilisation on a realistic basis and to implement them according to schedule. The overdues resulted, in some cases, from adverse seasonal conditions but more often from slackness in recovery and the failure of institutions at different levels to fulfil their functions in regard to determination of the size of loans with reference to crop and acreage, seasonality in lending and recovery, proper supervision, linking of credit with marketing, etc. Increasing emphasis has, therefore, been placed on ensuring that the policies of credit institutions are oriented to production and mobilisation of resources and that there is a qualitative improvement in their actual working. Of special importance from this point of view are the implementation of rational loan policies geared to production requirements, the development of primary agricultural credit societies into efficient and viable units, the promotion of co-operative marketing and processing suitably linked with credit, and the employment of adequate and trained personnel in co-operative departments and institutions.

89. These and other features are incorporated in a detailed action programme for co-operative development which has been formulated on the basis of discussions held by the Bank, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission. This is intended to apply to the whole country, but priority is to be given for implementation in the large number of districts selected for the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme which has been launched as a major effort for stepping up agricultural production. The emphasis of this programme on the promotion of viable units received support at the Conference of State Ministers for Co-operation held at Hyderabad in June 1964. The Conference recommended that the State Governments should, firstly, work out area-wise the quantum of business necessary to attain viable status, secondly, delimit, on the basis of a survey, areas within the accepted population coverage to ensure such business potential and, thirdly, formulate specific programmes to enable the societies in these areas to attain viability. As regards co-operative marketing, which had also received high priority in the action programme, the Conference recommended the appointment of a high-powered committee to review the existing pattern of organisation for co-operative marketing of agricultural produce, distribution of production requisites and supply of consumers' articles and the role of marketing societies in the integrated structure of credit, supply and marketing. It may also be mentioned here that the provision of adequate personnel to attend to administration, audit and inspection of co-operative societies and the need for the central co-operative banks to be entrusted with the responsibility of supervision of agricultural credit societies,

which were other important features of the action programme, were also emphasised in the report submitted during the year by the Committee on Co-operative Administration, to which a reference was made in the previous year's Report.

90. As in the previous years, discussions were held by the Deputy Governor in charge of rural credit with the official and non-official representatives of the co-operative movement from the various States during April-June 1964, on the outstanding issues relating to the development of the co-operative credit structure in the States. These discussions provide a valuable opportunity for a useful exchange of views and for a review of past performance and mormulation of programmes with due consideration for those aspects of the credit situation in each State which, in the Bank's view, call for attention and early action.

91. The Bank's Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit held three meetings during the year. The Committee decided to review the progress of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme at each of its meetings. Some of the important issues discussed at these meetings were: arrangements for the insurance of co-operative deposits; some aspects of co-operative development in Maharashtra; Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Funds; investment of sinking funds of central land mortgage banks.

92. Detailed references were made in the previous two Reports to the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, chiefly designed to achieve an immediate increase in the production of foodgrains and other important crops, as well as to the Bank's role in the programme which is directed towards strengthening the co-operative credit structure and the provision of reimbursement finance. With the extension of the programme to a wider area as well as the larger experience gained in drawing up production plans at the farmer's level, there has been an increase in the demand for accommodation from the Reserve Bank. The special credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank for the 17 central co-operative banks concerned amounted to Rs. 839 lakhs in 1963-64 as against Rs. 280 lakhs sanctioned on behalf of 8 banks in 1962-63.

93. A reference has already been made to the action programme for co-operative credit which was drawn up for the districts selected for what is called Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme. The aim of the latter is to bring about a progressive increase in the output of certain crops in the selected areas by an intensive and co-ordinated use of various aids to production, on the lines of the Package Programme, but with a lower degree of intensity in respect of staffing pattern for supervision, establishment of soil testing laboratories, seed testing centres, implement workshop, etc. The Regional Agricultural Production Conference convened by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to consider the effective implementation of the programme endorsed the need for active efforts to reorganise and strengthen the credit structure in the States on the lines suggested in the proposed action programme, so that the agricultural programme, so that the agricultural programme could be assured of effective credit support.

94. The recommendations of the Committee on Taccavi Loans and Co-operative Credit, to which a reference was made in previous year's Report, have been accented by the Government of India and forwarded to the State Governments for their adoption. Except in Maharashtra and Gujarat where the State Governments had already taken a decision to withdraw in favour of the cooperative agency from the field of long-term taccavi in respect of certain schemes of development and in Madhya Pradesh where taccavi loans are channelled through the co-operative structure, the beneficiaries of such loans being made nominal members, no State Government appears to have so far fully implemented the recommendations.

95. The Government of India had appointed in May 1963 a Study Group to examine the working of co-operatives in the non-agricultural credit sector and to suggest measures for their sound and speedy growth. The Study Group which submitted its report in December 1963 recommended, *inter alia*, the adoption of a uniform definition of urban co-operative banks, the establishment of one such bank in each town having a population of over one lakh and diversification of their loaning activities with emphasis on advances for industrial purposes.

96. The Bank continued to give special attention to the development of handloom finance. The *ad hoc* Advisory Committee on Handloom Finance met once during the year to discuss the problems relating to the provision of finance to weavers' societies and to review the progress made in the working of the pilot scheme. It was observed that progress was not satisfactory in most States and that one of the difficulties was the lack of adequate staff, both technical and administrative. With a view to ensuring a proper understanding of the scheme,

the Bank organised a Seminar in November 1963 at Salem in Madras State, which was attended by the special officers in charge of the scheme, executives of central financing institutions and representatives of the apex weavers' co-operative societies. A programme of action was agreed upon at the Seminar to rationalise the scheme.

97. In the context of the development of industrial co-operatives, the Bank made it known that, as both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors were to be financed by the central financing agencies, the Bank would regard the employment by the central banks of their resources from owned funds and deposits for financing non-agricultural activity as a legitimate use of their funds and would take such commitments into consideration in assessing their needs of outside borrowing for agricultural purposes.

98. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of State Level Officers in charge of Co-operation Statistics held at New Delhi in April 1963, short-period orientation courses for such officers were conducted by the Bank during January-February 1964. Apart from reviewing the position regarding the staff and other organisational arrangements for the collection and compilation of co-operatives statistics at various levels in each State, the participants also discussed the draft of a manual dealing with the terms and concepts used in the statistical statements.

99. A seminar for the chief executive officers of the State co-operative banks was convened by the Bank at Madras from July 29; to August 8, 1963. It was attended by the representatives of all the State co-operative banks in the country except those of Andhra Pradesh and the Punjab. The seminar, the first of its kind, was found to be useful inasmuch as it provided an opportunity to these participants to discuss their problems not only among themselves but also with the officers of the Bank and representatives of other institutions, such as the State Bank of India, the Refinance Corporation for Industry, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation. The difficulties experienced by the State co-operative banks in operating on the credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank were also cleared up.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

100. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation, an agency for refinancing medium and long-term credits granted by eligible financial institutions for agricultural development schemes, commenced operations on July 1, 1963. The Corporation framed their rules of business, the procedures to be followed in applying for refinance and the terms and conditions attached thereto. According to the Corporation's Act, the term 'agricultural development' extends, besides agriculture, to the development of animal husbandry, dairy farming, poultry farming, piggery, fisheries, etc. An agricultural development scheme to be eligible for accommodation from the Corporation should, besides being economic and business-like, aim at increasing production. The schemes should be drawn up for specified areas and for certain specified crops, as well as be compact and composite in form, so as to be susceptible to close and intensive supervision and evaluation. The State Government's involvement is expected not only at the stage of formulation of the scheme but also at the various stages of its implementation. Medium-term loans granted by the Corporation will be for a period ranging from 3 to 5 years, while the long-term loans for the time being will be limited to 15 years; in exceptional cases, however, their duration may be extended to 20 years. In terms of its statute, the financial accommodation provided by the Corporation, should be guaranteed by the State Government both in regard to repayment of the principal and payment of interest. This condition may, however, be waived where 'other security' to the satisfaction of the Board of the Corporation is provided. In order to ensure that the State Governments have a demonstrable interest in all such schemes, a 25 per cent contribution, which is relaxable in appropriate cases, to the special development debentures that may be floated by the central land mortgage banks for financing special development schemes, is insisted upon.

101. The Corporation has fixed its lending rate at 5-1/2 per cent for all types of financial assistance provided by it and the minimum amount of financial assistance that can be obtained from it by way of refinance/loan at Rs. 1 lakh. So far, the Corporation has approved four schemes relating to reclamation and development of land under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, Kaddam and Nagarjun-sagar Projects in Andhra Pradesh and to development of account plantations in Orissa State, involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 6.98 crores. The commitments of the Corporation and concerned State Governments in respect of these

schemes are of the order of Rs. 5.74 crores and Rs. 64 lakhs, respectively. Development schemes from some other States have also been received and are under various stages of consideration.

IV. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF BANKING PERSONNEL

102. The Reserve Bank, as in the past, has been taking an active part in the promotion of efficient techniques and procedures and the improvement of the quality and standards of banking personnel. It has, over the past decade, been sponsoring and organising appropriate training courses for different categories of personnel of commercial and co-operative banks and, more recently, for its own staff. It is gratifying to note that the Bank's lead in this direction has been followed by several commercial banks which have established, either individually or in collaboration with other banks, training establishments to impart training in elementary and advanced banking to their staff.

103. The Bankers' Training College, which was established in 1954 for imparting training in practical banking to the supervisory staff of the commercial banks, conducted during the year four senior courses, four intermediate courses and one course in foreign exchange, in which 248 officials of the commercial banks participated. Since its establishment, the College has so far conducted 44 senior courses in which 1,146 officers have received training. The intermediate course, which was introduced in 1960, imparted training so far to 396 officers of the commercial banks who were, so to say, second in command of the respective offices. Training in foreign exchange courses which commenced from September 1962, is mainly availed of by the officials of the Indian banks who are participating in foreign exchange business. So far, 42 candidates have received training. As regards industrial finance courses, 26 candidates drawn from various State Financial Corporations and commercial banks received training during the year, thus raising the total number of trained candidates so far to 90.

104. While the study of the various aspects and problems of 'management' has, in recent years, received increased attention in the field of industry, trade and commerce, it has not received adequate attention in the field of 'banking', particularly in the aspects relating to operational efficiency and personnel management. It was, therefore, felt that it would be advantageous to arrange for the executives of banks a special course in 'Staff Management in Banks', which will mainly cover problems relating to personnel management. The Advisory Council of the Bankers' Training College approved of the proposal at its meeting held on November 28, 1963. The first course, which will be of four weeks' duration, is proposed to be held in August 1964.

105. With the transfer from July 1, 1962 of the administration of the training scheme for co-operative personnel to the Committee for Co-operative Training set up by the National Co-operative Union of India, the Reserve Bank is no longer directly concerned with the administration of any co-operative training centre. The Bank is, however, represented on that Committee. The Committee of the National Co-operative Union of India has recently introduced a special course in co-operative banking. During the two years 1962-64, 701 candidates from co-operative institutions received training (70 in senior officers' course, 297 in intermediate officers' course, 89 in co-operative marketing course, 88 in the land mortgage banking course, 84 in industrial co-operation course, 26 in co-operative banking course and 47 in the refresher courses). The Agricultural Credit Department of the Bank continued to provide facilities for study to Registrars of Co-operative Societies and other senior officers of co-operative departments of State Governments.

106. With the continuous increase in its staff, the Bank decided to establish regular training courses for different categories of its own staff. In the past two years, Zonal Training Centres have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur for imparting training to junior clerical staff i.e. new entrants as well as those who have been in Bank's service for some years. So far, 249 'new entrants' and 593 clerks in service have received training at the centres. Arrangements are now in hand for starting a slightly advanced course for the senior clerical staff. A reference was made in the previous year's Report to the arrangements for the establishment of a Staff Training College at Madras for training the junior supervisory staff of the Bank, i.e., sub-accountants and junior officers grade II. The college, which is residential institution, started functioning in August 1963 and conducted four courses during the year, each of 8 weeks' duration, at which 180 trainees (42 junior officers grade II, 129 sub-accountants

and 9 assistants) received training in basic theoretical and practical aspects of the organisation and operations of the Bank.

107. The Reserve Bank, in keeping with its traditions of extending assistance to officials from emerging countries, afforded the facilities for study, training and observation to the Deputy Governor-designate, Central Bank of Sierra Leone (West Africa) as well as the Assistant Manager, Jordan Co-operative Central Union, Jordan.

V. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER MATTERS

108. During the accounting year 1963-64, the Bank's income, after making statutory and other provisions which were of a substantially larger order, aggregated Rs. 52.22 crores, as against Rs. 56.05 crores in the previous year. But for the larger appropriations, income would have actually shown a rise in the current year stemming mainly from a rise in interest earnings on rupee securities and discount on treasury bills. The expenditure, which included establishment expenses and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 12.22 crores as against Rs. 11.55 crores in 1962-63, showing a rise of Rs. 67 lakhs over the year. Thus, mainly because of the larger appropriations, the net profits available for transfer to the Central Government were somewhat lower at Rs. 40 crores as compared to Rs. 44.5 crores in 1962-63.

109. Under appropriations, a sum of Rs. 10 crores was set aside from the income for the creation of the National Industrial Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund with effect from July 1, 1964, in terms of Section 46 C of the Reserve Bank of India Act as introduced by the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. The contribution to the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term operations) Fund was further stepped up in the current year to Rs. 13 crores as against Rs. 12 crores in the previous year, in order to provide for the rising draft on this Fund, while the transfer to the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund was maintained at Rs. 1 crore as in 1962-63.

110. The rise of Rs. 67 lakhs in expenditure was noticed largely under the head 'Establishment' and 'Agency Charges'. Under 'Establishment' the rise was a sequel to the increments granted to the staff in the time of pay and the dearness allowance paid at enhanced rates to 'Award Staff' owing to the persistent rise in the cost of living index. A part of the increase was also due to the opening of the Byculla Office from September 2, 1963. The rise in 'Agency Charges' was due to increase in commission paid to the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries on account of larger turnover of Government transactions.

Auditors

111. The Accounts of the Bank have been audited by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. of Bombay, Messrs. P. K. Ghosh and Co. of Calcutta and Messrs. Sastri and Shah of Madras, who were appointed by the Government of India as auditors of the Bank by Notification No. F 3(21)-BC/63 dated October 15, 1963 issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

The Central Board

112. Shri M. R. Bhide was appointed as a Deputy Governor of the Bank for a period of five years from the close of business on February 29, 1964 vice Prof. D. G. Karve whose term expired on that date. The Board wish to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Prof. Karve as Deputy Governor of the Bank. Dr. B. K. Madan was appointed as a Deputy Governor for a period of five years from July 1, 1964. The Central Government also nominated Sarvashri A. N. Mafatlal, G. Basu, H. P. Nanda and M. Sudarsanam as Directors of the Central Board in terms of Section 8(1)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act with effect from July 1, 1964. Shri S. Bhoothalingam, I.C.S., was nominated as a Director of the Central Board in terms of Section 8(1)(d) of the Act with effect from August 13, 1964 vice Shri L. K. Jha, I.C.S. The Central Board regret to record the demise of Shri K. C. Mahindra, a Director of the Bank, on October 31, 1963. In the vacancy, Shri N. A. Palkhivala was nominated by the Government of India in terms of Section 12(4) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as a Director of the Central Board. Director Col. B. H. Zaidi resigned from the Central Board of the Bank with effect from December 12, 1963, consequent on his nomination as member of the *Rajya Sabha* from Uttar Pradesh. The vacancy was filled by the Central Government by nominating Prof. M. Mujeeb. Sarvashri J. R. D. Tata and G. Parameswaran Pillai retired as Directors of the Central

Board of the Bank on expiry of their term of office on January 14, 1964. The vacancies were filled by the Central Government by the nomination of Sarva-shri P. L. Tandon and K. Sreenivasan, respectively, as Directors of the Central Board in terms of Section 8(1)(C) of the Reserve Bank Act. The Board wish to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by the outgoing directors as well as by the late Shri K. C. Mahindra during their association with the Bank.

113. Seven meetings of the Central Board were held during the year, three of which were in Bombay, two in Calcutta and one each in New Delhi and Madras. The Committee of the Central Board held fifty-two meetings, of which two each were in Calcutta and New Delhi, one in Madras and the rest in Bombay.

Local Boards

114. Shri A. N. Mafatlal resigned his membership of the Western Area Local Board and in terms of sub-section 3 of section 12 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the vacancy was filled by the Central Board by the nomination of Shri K. Mahindra with effect from August 22, 1964.

Opening and Closing of Offices or Branches by the Reserve Bank

115. Following the rapid expansion in the note issue in the past few years, the issue office at Bombay has been finding it difficult to cope up with the pressure of work connected with the supply of fresh notes, withdrawal of soiled notes, withdrawal and supply of coins, etc. To relieve this pressure as well as to provide additional space for the continuously increasing staff of the other departments housed in Bombay, the Bank had taken up the construction of an office building at Byculla, Bombay-8. With the completion of the building, a branch of the Bank was opened at Byculla on September 2, 1963 which comprises the Issue Department, the Public Accounts Department, the Prize Bonds Section (Central) and the Bombay Regional Office of the Department of Banking Operations. Consequent on opening of this branch, the currency jurisdiction of the erstwhile Bombay Issue Circle has been apportioned between the Bombay (Fort) office and Byculla branch.*

116. In consultation with the Government of India the Bank's office in London, which was set up in October 1935, was closed as at the close of business on September 30, 1963, and its functions have now been transferred to the State Bank's office in London which will discharge these functions, in direct relationship with the High Commissioner for India in London or to the extent this is necessary, as the Reserve Bank's agent. The London Office of the Bank was established in conditions which are no longer applicable, and it was felt that the continuance of this office was no longer necessary.

Bank's Premises

117. Further progress was made in the construction of office buildings at Calcutta, Kanpur and Patna, the plan for new office building at Bangalore has been finalised and construction work is expected to commence soon. The plans of the office buildings at Chandigarh are under preparation by the Government of Punjab to whom the construction work has been entrusted. Land has been acquired for construction of office buildings at Hyderabad and Bhubaneswar and steps are under way to acquire lands for the establishment of integrated and full-fledged offices in Gauhati, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bhopal and Trivandrum.

118. The construction of a Staff Colony at Santa Cruz, Bombay which commenced in November 1962 is in progress and the work of the Staff Colony at Singhi Park, Calcutta is expected to start shortly.

*Bombay (Fort) Office: Greater Bombay, as defined in clause (2) of Section 2 of the Greater Bombay Laws and Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act, 1945, and Byculla branch: the districts of Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bhil, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nanded, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur, and Thana in the State of Maharashtra, the State of Gujarat, and Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Balance Sheet as at June 30, 1964

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES				ASSETS					
	Rs.	P.		Rs.	P.		Rs.	P.	
Notes held in the Banking Department . . .	30,69,73,849	00				Gold Coin and Bullion:—			
						(a) Held in India .	117,76,10,478	87	
Notes in circulation . . .	2490,21,42,130	00				(b) Held outside India .	..		
Total Notes issued . . .			2520,91,15,979	00		Foreign Securities .	89,45,68,923	08	
						TOTAL .		207,21,79,401	95
						Rupee Coin .		102,67,39,739	88
						Government of India .			
						Rupee Securities .		2211,01,96,837	17
						Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commencal Paper	
TOTAL LIABILITIES .			2520,91,15,979	00		TOTAL ASSETS .		2520,91,15,979	00

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	Rs.	P.		Rs.	P.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	00	Notes	30,69,73,849	00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	00	Rupee Coin	1,53,359	00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	86,00,00,000	00	Small Coin	2,49,192	26
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	9,00,00,000	00	National Agricultural Credit (Long term Operations) Fund		
Deposits :—			(a) Loans and Advances to :—		
(a) Government			(i) State Governments	28,30,29,500	54
(i) Central Government	79,58,76,110	93	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	13,00,32,958	00
(ii) State Governments	15,90,49,475	36	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	
(b) Banks			(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	4,08,82,980	00
(i) Scheduled Banks	88,70,01,835	34	National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund		
(ii) State Co-operative Banks	14,83,29,860	72	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	..	
(iii) Other Banks	3,55,507	49	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—		
(c) Others	190,15,51,743	70	(a) Internal	
Bills Payable	25,20,55,277	46	(b) External	
Other Liabilities	48,91,80,127	70	(c) Government Treasury Bills	43,45,33,096	63
			Balances held Abroad*	7,13,23,131	93
			Loans and Advances to Governments **	32,76,00,000	00
			Loans and Advances to :—		
			(i) Scheduled Banks†	1,85,50,000	00
			(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	151,82,20,079	00
			(iii) Others	1,79,35,000	00
			Investments‡	288,38,95,405	60
			Other Assets	40,00,21,386	74
TOTAL LIABILITIES	643,33,99,938	70	TOTAL ASSETS	643,33,99,938	70

Contingent liability on partly paid shares Rs. 4,06,66,666·67 P. (including Sterling Investments of £ 50,000/- converted @ 1 sh. 6 d.).

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities. **Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund. †Includes Rs. Nil advanced to scheduled Banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund. §Includes £269,218-15-0 and U. S. \$ 1,002,500 held abroad.

N. D. NANGIA,
Chief Accountant
Dated, the 23rd July, 1964.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA, Governor.
M. V. RANGACHARI, Deputy Governor.
C. S. DIVEKAR, Deputy Governor.
M. R. BHIDE, Deputy Governor.
B. K. MADAN, Deputy Governor.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

June 30, 1964 June 30, 1963 June 30, 1962

Rs. P. Rs. P. Rs. P.

INCOME

Interest, Discount, Exchange, Commissions, etc.† 52,22,24,259·20 56,05,13,899·90 53,97,62,586·37

EXPENDITURE

Establishment	6,41,15,966·48	5,83,65,390·04	4,66,39,181·56
Directors & Local Board Members' Fees & Expenses	51,779·58	50,169·16	50,264·04
Auditor's Fees	30,000·00	30,000·00	30,000·00
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc.	30,04,208·01	27,25,869·39	27,82,335·45
Law Charges	23,106·53	7,728·94	1,46,220·81
Postage and Telegraph Charges	4,64,130·34	5,64,495·64	4,48,668·18
Remittance of Treasure	43,01,677·74	36,73,705·50	38,40,914·12
Stationery, etc.	13,02,036·15	11,68,075·43	11,12,908·92
Security Printing (Cheque, Note Forms, etc.)	1,92,64,230·28	2,12,55,249·59	2,28,04,502·74
Depreciation and Repairs to Bank Property	46,03,917·86	43,85,013·93	51,19,591·89
Agency Charges	2,20,25,581·33	2,02,00,501·68	1,77,24,516·77
Contributions to Staff and Superannuation Funds	7,32,000·00	7,32,000·00	7,32,000·00
Miscellaneous Expenses	23,05,411·27	23,54,658·18	33,30,368·90
Net available, balance	40,00,00,513·63	44,50,01,042·42	43,50,00,912·99

TOTAL 52,22,24,259·20 56,05,13,899·90 53,97,62,586·37

Surplus payable to the Central Government 40,00,00,513·63 44,50,01,042·42 43,50,00,912·99

Balance Carried Forward Nil Nil Nil

TOTAL 40,00,00,513·63 44,50,01,042·42 43,50,00,912·99

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT

	Rs.	P.
By balance on June 30, 1964	80,00,00,000	00
By transfer from Profit and Loss Account	Nil	
Total	80,00,00,000	00

†After making usual or necessary provisions in terms of Section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

N. D. NANGIA,
Chief Accountant.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA, Governor.
M. V. RANGACHARI, Deputy Governor.
C. S. DIVEKAR, Deputy Governor.
M. R. BHIDE, Deputy Governor.
B. K. MADAN, Deputy Governor.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA,

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Reserve Bank of India, do hereby report to the Central Government upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at 30th June, 1964.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Accounts, Certificates and Vouchers relating thereto of the Central Office and of the offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and with the Returns submitted and certified by the Managers of the other Offices and Branches which Returns are incorporated in the above balance Sheet, and report that where we have called for explanations and information from the Central Board such information and explanations have been given and have been satisfactory. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing the particulars prescribed by and in which the assets have been valued in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934 and the Regulations framed thereunder and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

Dated the 23rd July, 1964.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
P. K. GHOSH AND CO.,
SASTRI AND SHAH } Auditors
[No. F.3(51)BC/64.]

R. K. SESHADHRI
Director (Banking and Insurance)
4-9-1964

CORRIGENDUM

In the Statement of Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India Banking Department as on the 7th August 1964 published in the Gazette of India dated the 29th August 1964 Part II Section 3(ii) on page 3315 on the "Liabilities" side for the amount 94,83.08.000 indicated against item (b) (i) under the heading Banks read 94,83,38,000.

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 4th September 1964

S.O. 3320.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Civil Pensions (Commutation) (First Amendment) Rules, 1964.

2. In the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules,—

(1) in rule 2-A, after the words “who draw pension outside India”, the words, brackets letter and figure “as mentioned in clause (d) of rule 5” shall be inserted;

(2) for rule 5, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“5. Applications shall be addressed—

(a) if the applicant is still in service, or has retired but his pension has not yet been sanctioned, to the sanctioning authority through the head of the office in which he is or was employed, or, if he is or was himself the head of the office, through the head of his Department; and the application shall be sent forthwith to the Accounts Officer concerned;

(b) in the case of a pensioner who draws his pension in India, to the sanctioning authority through the Accounts Officer of the State in which the treasury from which the pensioner draws his pension, is situated;

(c) in the case of a pensioner who draws his pension abroad from a foreign Government which has a direct account current with an Accountant General in India, or from an India Mission or Embassy, to the sanctioning authority through the Accounts Officer who issued the warrant for payment of the pension;

(d) in the case of a pensioner who draws his pension in the United Kingdom or in a foreign country which has no direct account current with an Accountant General in India, to the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, through the officer authorised to pay the pension of that pensioner”;

(3) for rule 7, the following rule shall be substituted namely:—

“7. The lump sum payable on commutation shall be calculated in accordance with a table of present values prescribed by the President from time to time. For the purpose of this rule, the age in the of impaired lives shall be assumed to be such age, not being less than the actual age, as the certifying medical authority may direct. In the event of the table of present values applicable to an applicant having been modified between the date of administrative sanction to commutation and the date on which commutation is due to become absolute, payment shall be made in accordance with the table so modified; but it shall be open to the applicant, if the table so modified is less favourable to him than the table before it was so modified to withdraw his application by notice in writing sent within 14 days of the date on which he receives notice of the modification”;

(4) for rule 9, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“9. The lump sum, in cases in which application is addressed to the sanctioning authority under clause (a) or clause (b) of rule 5, shall be payable in India in rupees only. In other cases, it shall be payable at the office through which pension is drawn; the rate of exchange for conversion of the lump sum, where the question of conversion arises, shall be such rate as the President may by order prescribe.”

[No. F. 2(4)-EV(B)/64.]

C. K. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

INCOME TAX

New Delhi, the 7th September, 1964

S.O. 3321.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Incometax Act, 1961, (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule appended to its notification S.O. 2581 (No. 48-Incometax dated 24th July, 1964), dated 1st August, 1964, namely:—

In the said Schedule against 'A' Range, Ahmedabad, and 'B' Range, Ahmedabad, 'C' Range, Ahmedabad, Surat, 'B' Range, Baroda, under column 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 'A' Range, Ahmedabad. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Group Circle I(1), Ahmedabad. 2. Group Circle I(2), Ahmedabad. 3. Group Circle II(1), Ahmedabad. 4. Circle V, Ahmedabad. 5. Circle X, Ahmedabad. 6. Surrendranagar. 7. Palampur. |
| 'B' Range, Ahmedabad. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Group Circle II(2), Ahmedabad. 2. Group Circle III(1), Ahmedabad. 3. Group Circle III(2), Ahmedabad. 4. Group Circle I(3), Ahmedabad. 5. Group Circle III(3), Ahmedabad. 6. Circle I Companies Ward, Ahmedabad. 7. Central Circle. 8. Special Investigation Circle-A, Ahmedabad. 9. Special Investigation Circle-B, Ahmedabad. 10. Circle II, Ahmedabad. 11. Circle VIII, Ahmedabad. 12. Circle III, Ahmedabad. 13. Mehsana. 14. Patan. |
| 'C' Range, Ahmedabad. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Circle IV, Ahmedabad. 2. Circle IX, Ahmedabad. 3. Circle I, Ahmedabad. 4. Circle VI, Ahmedabad. 5. Circle VII, Ahmedabad. |
| Surat. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Circle I, Surat. 2. Circle II, Surat. 3. Navsari Circle. 4. Bulsar Circle. 5. Broach Circle. |
| 'B' Range, Baroda. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Circle II, Baroda. 2. Petlad. 3. Nadiad Circle I. 4. Nadiad Circle II. |

Explanatory Note.

The amendments have become necessary on account of re-organisation and redesignation of some circles in the C.I.T., Gujarat's charge.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 66 (F. No. 50/6/64-ITJ.)

T. N. PANDEY, Under Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BARODA

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

Baroda, the 17th August, 1964

S.O. 3322.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I empower the Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise

posted at check-posts in Baroda Collectorate to exercise the powers under Rule-200 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, in respect of Manufactured Products.

2. This has reference to this Collectorate Notification No. 2/63 dated 31st August, 1963, issued under this office letter No. IV/16-58/MP/63, dated 3rd September, 1963.

[No. 3/64.]

D. R. KOHLI, Collector.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 7th September, 1964

S.O. 3323.—Whereas the State of Madhya Pradesh held shares in the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Society Ltd., Bombay and the Hind Alco Ltd., Bombay, prior to the commencement of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956);

And whereas on the commencement of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the State of Bombay became entitled to share the aforesaid shares with the State of Madhya Pradesh by virtue of the provisions of Part VII of the said Act;

And whereas the State of Bombay has made a reference to the Central Government under section 92 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, with regard to the aforesaid shares;

And whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it just and equitable that the said shares shall be shared by the State of Madhya Pradesh with the State of Bombay;

And whereas in place of the State of Bombay, two States, namely, Gujarat and Maharashtra, have come into existence by virtue of the provisions of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, (11 of 1960);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 92 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, read with section 64 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, the Central Government hereby directs—

- (a) that the shares held by the State of Madhya Pradesh in the aforesaid Companies prior to the commencement of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and the dividends, if any, received thereon on or after the commencement of the said Act, shall be shared by the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay in the ratio of 64.20 : 35.80; and
- (b) thereafter the shares acquired by the State of Bombay in the aforesaid Companies shall be divided between the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the ratio of 66.31 : 33.69.

[No. F. 7/33/59-SR(R).]

K. R. PRABHU, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(Department of Mines and Metals)

New Delhi, the 9th September 1964

S.O. 3324.—In pursuance of clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Department of Mines and Metals) No. S.O. 1997 dated the 5th June, 1964, namely:—

In the said notification, in "Note 2" under "Table III—Collieries situated within the State of Assam", for the words, figures and brackets "A sum of Rs. 5/- per ton of 2,240 pounds (Rs. 4.92 per tonne of 1,000 kilograms)", against the entry "Nazira Coal Company Limited, Borgan", the words, figures and brackets "A sum of Rs. 6.90 per ton of 2,240 pounds (Rs. 6.79 per tonne of 1,000 kilograms)" shall be substituted.

[No. C5-12(5)/60.]

K. SUBRAHMANYAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Iron and Steel)

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi, the 11th September, 1964

S.O. 3325.—In the Department Notification No. SC(A)-2(16)/63, dated the 29th April 1964 published in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 8th May, 1964.

Under West Bengal :

- (1) The existing entry at Sl. No. 15 may be substituted with the following :—
 15. District Agricultural Officers appointed by the Government of West Bengal. 4, 5, 18 and 20, (in so far as State's Agricultural Quota is concerned) and 24(b), 24(c) and 24(d) (in respect of Agricultural quota for 'Scrap' if such quota is separately allotted to the State).
- (2) The entries in columns 2 and 3 at Sl. Nos. 9 and 11 thereof may be deleted.

[No. SC(I)-2(1)/64.]

S.O. 3326.—In the Schedule annexed to Department Notification No. SC(A)-2(16)/63, dated the 29th April, 1964, published in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1964,

Under *OTHERS* in column 2,

For 24. Secretary, Indian Central Committee, Bombay.

Read 24. Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

[No. SC(I)-2(1)/64.]

G. N. TANDON, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(RUBBER CONTROL)

New Delhi, the 9th September, 1964

S.O. 3327.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, (24 of 1947), read with sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby notifies that Shri K. C. Sankaranarayanan, former Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Department of Agriculture, Trivandrum (who had resigned his membership of the Rubber Board) having been renominated by the Government of Kerala as a member of that Board to represent the said Government in that Board, is hereby appointed as such member up to the 5th November, 1964, and directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 341, dated the 23rd January, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification, for item 5 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>"5. Shri K. C. Sankaranarayanan, Managing Director, Plantation Corporation of Kerala Limited, Kottayam.</p> | <p>nominated by the Government of Kerala to represent that Government."</p> |
|--|---|

1

[No F. 15(2) Plant(B)/61.]

S.O. 3328.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, (24 of 1947), read with sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby notifies that Shri A. K. Kunhikannan Nambiar, Additional Secretary to the Government of Kerala (Agriculture), Agriculture and Rural Development Department, Trivandrum, having been nominated by the Government of Kerala as a member of the Rubber Board to represent the said Government in that Board in place of Shri K. S. Menon (who has resigned his membership of that Board), is hereby

appointed as such member up to the 5th November, 1964 and directs that the following further amendment shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 2896, dated the 6th November, 1961, namely:—

In the said notification, for item 2 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

- "2. Shri A. K. Kunhikannan, Namblar, Additional Secretary to the Government of Kerala, (Agriculture) Agriculture and Rural Development Department, Trivandrum, nominated by the Government of Kerala to represent that Government."

[No. F. 15(2) Plant(B) /61.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 8th September 1964

S.O. 3329.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended in 1961, 1962 and 1964 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 12 August 1964 to 7 September 1964.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS: 201-1964 Quality Tolerances for Water for Textile Industry (<i>Revised</i>).	IS : 201-1950 Methods of Analysis of and Tolerances for Water for Textile Purposes.	This standard prescribes the quality tolerances for water for textile industry. (Price Re. 1.00).
2	IS : 229-1964 Specification for Ethyl Acetate (<i>Revised</i>).	IS : 229-1957 Specification for Ethyl Acetate.	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods for test for ethyl acetate. The material is used mainly as a solvent by the paint and lacquer industry, and also for the manufacture of drugs, cosmetics and flavouring essences. (Price Rs. 3.50).
3	IS : 300-1964 Specification for the National Flag of India (Silk Khadi) (<i>Revised</i>).	IS : 300-1955 Specification for The National Flag of India (Silk Khadi).	This standard prescribes the design, constructional details and other particulars of the National Flag of India (silk khadi) made of hand-spun and hand-woven silk khadi bunting. (Price Rs. 3.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	IS : 400-1964 Specification for The National Flag of India (Wool Khadi) (<i>Revised</i>).	IS : 400-1955 Specification for The National Flag of India (Wool Khadi).	This standard prescribes the design, constructional details and other particulars of the National Flag of India (wool khadi) made of hand-spun and hand-woven wool khadi bunting. (Price Rs. 3.50)
5	IS : 724-1964 Specification for Mild Steel and Brass Cup, Ruler and Square Hooks and Screw Eyes (<i>Revised</i>).	IS : 724-1956 Specification for Mild Steel and Brass Cup, Ruler and Square Hooks and Screw Eyes.	This standard lays down requirements for mild steel and brass cup, ruler and square hooks and screw eyes. (Price Rs. 3.00).
6	IS : 938-1964 Specification for 1 350-1/min. (OR 300-gal/min.) Small Fire Engine (<i>Revised</i>).	IS : 938 1960 Specification for 1 800-1/min. (Or 400-gal/min.) Small Fire Engine.	This standard lays down the requirements regarding material, design and construction, workmanship and finish accessories, special equipment and acceptance tests for 1 350-1/min. (or 300-gal/min) small fire engine. (Price Rs. 4.00).
7	IS : 1269-1964 Specification for Metric, Woven Metallic and Glass Fibre Tape Measures (<i>Revised</i>).	IS : 1269-1958 Specification for Metric, Woven Metallic Type Measures.	This standard prescribes the requirements for metric, woven metallic and glass fibre tape measures intended for use where it is not possible to employ rigid measures of length. (Price Rs. 2.00).
8	IS : 1349-1964 Methods for Determination of Wool Fibre Content of Raw Wool (<i>Revised</i>).	IS : 1349-1959 Method for Determination of Clean Wool Yield of Raw Wool.	This standard prescribes methods for determination of clean wool fibre content and laboratory scoured yield of raw wool. (Price Rs. 2.50).
9	IS : 1421-1964 Specification Cellulose Nitrate Coated Fabrics (<i>Revised</i>).	IS : 1421:1959 Specification for Cellulose Nitrate Coated Fabrics.	This standard covers the requirements and the methods of test for the material commercially known as cellulose nitrate coated fabrics mainly used for bookbinding and upholstery. (Price Rs. 3.50).
10	IS : 2106 (Part V)-1964 Environmental Tests for Electronic Equipment Part V Low Air Pressure Test.	..	This part of the standard gives details of the procedures for application of low air pressure test as part of the environmental testing of electronic equipment and other equipment employing similar techniques. (Price Rs. 1.50).
11	IS : 2254-1964 Dimensions of Vertical Shaft Motors for Pumps.	..	This standard covers the dimensional requirements of vertical, solid and hollow shaft motors for pumps. (Price Rs. 1.00)
12	IS : 2500 (Part I)-1963 Sampling Inspection Tables Part I Inspection by Attributes and by Count of Defects.	..	This standard provides tables of sampling inspection plans for lot-by-lot inspection when the inspection is done by attributes or by count of defects.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Different types of sampling plans expected to meet most of the practical situations are given. Besides, formulae are given for the construction of one's own sequential sampling plans. (Price Rs. 6.00).
13	IS : 2506-1964 Specification for Screed Board Concrete Vibrators.	..	This standard lays down the requirements for materials, sizes, construction, assembly and performance of screed board concrete vibrators. Screed board vibrators operated by pneumatic power are not covered in this standard. (Price Rs. 2.50).
14	IS : 2582-1963 Dimensions for Type A and Type B Spindle Noses and Back Plates.	..	This standard lays down the dimensions for Type A and Type B spindle noses and back plates used on engine lathes, tool room lathes, turret lathes and automatic lathes. The spindle noses conforming to this standard may also be used on other machines where chucks or fixtures are to be mounted accurately and rigidly on revolving spindle noses. (Price Rs. 5.50).
15	IS : 2637-1964 Specification for Steel Roller Chains and Chain Wheels for Agricultural and Similar Machinery.	..	This standard covers a range of steel roller chains dimensionally derived from the malleable iron type, suitable for conditions of operation and maintenance as prevailing in such fields as agriculture, building, quarrying and similar machinery, mechanical handling, etc., together with the associated chain wheels. This standard also covers two types of attachment plates, namely, K1 and M1. (Price Rs. 4.50).
16	IS : 2641-1964 Specification for Electrical Welding Accessories.	..	This standard specifies the requirements and tests for electrical welding accessories. The accessories covered in this standard are flexible cables, electrode holders, return current clamps and accessories for personal protection. (Price Rs. 2.00).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17	IS : 2643-1964 Dimensions for Pipe Threads for Fastening Purposes.	..	This standard deals with the basic profile, design dimensions and tolerances of pipe threads for fastening purposes intended for mechanical assembly of components and where pressure tight joints are not required on the threads. (Price Rs. 2.00).
18	IS 2661-1964 Specification for Librachine (Mobile Library).	..	This standard covers the basic requirements of a lubrachine (mobile library) with regard to its dimensions and layout of the interior. (Price Rs. 1.50).
19	IS : 2664-1964 Specification for Quenching Oil.	...	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for quenching oils. (Price Rs. 2.50).
20	IS : 2666-1963 Specification for Slide Rules (Linear Type).	..	This standard covers the requirements for the linear type slide rules used for various mathematical calculations. (Price Rs. 1.50).
21	IS : 2673-1964 Dimensions for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys, Extruded Tube (Round).	..	This standard lays down the dimensions and tolerances for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys in the form of Extruded tube (round). (Price Rs. 1.50).
22	IS : 2676-1964 Dimensions for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys, Sheet and Strip.	..	This standard lays down the dimensions and tolerances for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys in the form of sheet and strip (Price Rs. 2.50).
23	IS : 2679-1964 Recommendations for Equipment for Electroplating.	..	This standard recommends the equipment required for pre-treatment of metallic surfaces and for processes used in electroplating. (Price. Rs. 3.00).
24	IS : 2680-1964 Specification for Filler Rods and Wires for Inert Gas Tungsten Arc Welding.	..	This specification covers the requirements of a series of ferrous and non-ferrous filler rods and wires for gas-shielded tungsten arc welding supplied either in cut lengths or in coils. (Price Rs. 5.00).
25	IS : 2681-1964 Specification for Non-ferrous Metal Sliding Door Bolts for use with Padlocks.	..	This standard lays down the requirements regarding material, dimensions, manufacture and finish of non-ferrous metal sliding door bolts, commonly used in general building construction, for locking doors, gates, etc., with padlocks. (Price. Rs. 2.00).

1	2	3	4
26	IS : 2683-1964 Guide for Installation of Pressure Impregnation Plants for Timber.	..	<p>This standard specifies the essential requirements for installation of the following timber treatment plants and their accessories :</p> <p>(a) Pressure treatment plants with :</p> <p>(1) Oil type of preservatives,</p> <p>(2) Water soluble types of preservatives, and</p> <p>(b) Open tank plant for the treatment of timber by the hot and cold process. (Price Rs. 2.50).</p>
27	IS : 2684 (Part I)—1964 Dimensions of Electronic Valves Part I Miniature 9-pin Nval Type.	..	<p>This standard (Part I) covers outlines of miniature receiving valves, dimensions of small button noval type 9-pin base used with such valves and dimensions of gauges suitable for checking the base dimensions. (Price Rs. 1.50).</p>
28	IS : 2694-1964 Specification for School Chalks, Moulded, White.	..	<p>This standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and tests for moulded white school chalks intended primarily for writing on blackboards. (Price Rs. 2.00).</p>
29	IS : 2695-1964 Specification for Drawing Filing Equipment.	..	<p>This standard lays down the dimensional and other requirements of filing equipment, such as plan chests, vertical filing equipment, lateral filing equipment for small drawings and roll files for large drawings. (Price, Rs. 3.50).</p>
30	IS : 2697-1964 Specification for Ammonium Bicarbonate for Food Industry.	..	<p>This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for ammonium bicarbonate for food industry. (Price Rs. 2.50).</p>
31	IS : 2698-1964 Specification for Leather Roller Skins.	..	<p>This standard prescribes the requirements for vegetable or chrome tanned leather roller skins used in the textile industry for covering drafting rollers of draw, flyer and spinning frames. Methods of test for various physical characteristics of the leather roller skins are also included. (Price Rs. 2.50).</p>
32	IS : 2699-1964 Specification for Flats and Flats' Screws	..	<p>This standard prescribes the essential requirements of flats and flats' screws for use in revolving flat carding engine of 1016 mm width. (Price Rs. 1.50).</p>

1	2	3	4
33	IS : 2700-1964 Code of Practice for Roofing with Wooden Shingles.	..	This standard covers the laying of wooden shingles for roof covering, and includes specification for wooden shingles. (Price Rs. 2.00).
34	IS : 2701-1964 Specification for Brush, Carriage Washing (Without Handle).	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for brush, carriage washing (without handle). (Price Rs. 2.00).
35	IS : 2704-1964 Specification for Brass Wire for Cold Headed and Machined Parts.	..	This standard covers the requirements of brass wire for hardware such as nipples for cycle spokes, where cold-heading as well as machining properties are required, either in cut lengths or in coils. (Price Rs. 1.50).
36	IS : 2706-1964 Specification for Batch Pasteurizer (Aluminium).	..	This standard prescribes the constructional details and dimensional requirements for aluminium batch pasteurizers of 500, 750 and 1,000 litre capacities, the heating being done by ejecting steam into water. (Price Rs. 2.00).
37	IS : 2708-1964 Specification for 1.5 Percent Manganese Steel Castings.	..	This standard covers the requirements for 1.5 percent manganese steel castings. (Price Rs. 2.00).
38	IS : 2710-1964 Specification for Parallel Keys and Keyways for Machine Tools.	..	This standard covers dimensions and tolerances for parallel keys and keyways for machine tool elements suitable for shaft diameter range 10 mm to 170 mm, and the material for key bars. (Price Rs. 1.50).
39	IS : 2719-1964 Specification for Carrom Boards.	..	This standard covers the material and certain constructional details of four sizes of carrom boards. Two grades have been specified in this standard. Where complete details are not given, they are left to the discretion of the manufacturer. (Price Rs. 1.50).
40	IS : 2720 (Part II)—1964 Methods of Test for Soils Part II Determination of Moisture Content.	..	This standard (Part II) lays down a method for determining the moisture contents of soils expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry weight under all conditions. (Price Rs. 1.00).
41	IS : 2720 (Part VI)—1964 Methods of Test for Soils Part VI Determination of Shrinkage Factors.	..	This standard (Part VI) lays down the method of test for obtaining data from which the shrinkage limit, shrinkage ratio, volumetric shrinkage and linear shrinkage of soils may be calculated. (Price Rs. 2.00).

I	2	3	4
42	IS : 2723-1964 Specification for Ammonium Bromide, Pure and Analytical Reagent.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for ammonium bromide pure and analytical reagent. The material is used in the preparation of silver bromide, in the chemical industry and in medicine, and as an analytical reagent (Price. Rs. 3.00).
43	IS : 2724-1964 Quality Tolerances for Water for Pulp and Paper Industry.	..	This standard prescribes the quality tolerances for water used in pulp and paper industry. (Price. Rs. 1.00).
44	IS : 2725-1964 Quality Tolerances for Water for Rayon-Manufacturing Industry.	..	This standard prescribes the quality tolerances for water used in rayon-manufacturing industry. (Price Re. 1.00).
45	IS : 2727-1964 Method for Quantitative Chemical Analysis of Binary Mixture of Manila and Sisal Fibres.	..	This standard prescribes a method for the quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixture of manila and sisal fibres in any form, such as fibre yarn, rope or fabric. (Price Re. 1.00).
46	IS : 2728-1964 Memorandum on Screw Threads for Bicycle Components.	..	This memorandum recommends suitable ISO metric threads for application in bicycle components and a suitable schedule for the smooth change over from existing threads to the ISO metric threads. (Price Rs. 1.50).
47	IS : 2732-1964 Code of Practice for Poultry Housing.	..	This standard lays down the requirements for location space requirements and the methods of construction of different classes and types of poultry houses including the necessary fixtures and equipment. (Price Rs. 3.00).
48	IS : 2734-1964 Code of Practice for Equine Housing.	..	This code deals with the general layout and constructional details of stables, including stalls, loose boxes, padlocks and other ancillary structures relating to the housing of equines. (Price Rs. 2.50).

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1, and also at its Branch offices at (i) 232, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay-1, (ii) Third Floor 11, Sooterkin Street, Calcutta-13, (iii) 2nd Floor Sathyamurthi Bhavan, 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2, and (iv) 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur.

New Delhi, the 10th September 1964

S.O. 3330.—In licence No. CM/L-157, dated 23rd December, 1959, held by M/s. Shamsher Sterling Cable Corpn. Ltd., Bombay, the details of which are published under S.O. 240 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Sub-section 3(ii), dated 26th January, 1963, the list of articles has been revised as follows with effect from 1st September, 1964:

Type	Voltage Grade	Conductor
VIR Non-Flexible Cables		
(i) TRS (Tough Rubber Sheathed)	250 Volts	Copper or Aluminium
(ii) Braided and Compounded	250 & 660 Volts	
(iii) Weatherproof	250 & 660 Volts	
(iv) Flame Retarding	250 Volts	Copper

[No. MD/12:289.]

D. V. KARMARKAR, Jt. Director (Marks).

ERRATUM

In the then Ministry of Industry (Indian Standards Institution) Notification, published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated 21st September, 1963, the following corrections may please be made:

S02719 dated 5 September 1963, Schedule, against S.No. 3,

Col 3 for 1.10.63 read 15.9.63, and Col 4 for 30.9.94 read 14.9.64.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

(Department of Industry)

New Delhi, the 27th August 1964

S.O. 3331—7-IX-64.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (i) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following amendments in the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries SRO 631 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely :—

In the said Schedule,

(i) In part II, for the entries under the heading "Small Scale Industries Organisation", the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

1	2	3	4	5
*All posts carrying a maximum pay of Rs. 425/- per month or more in the Head Quarters Office, Institutes/Branch Institutes/Extension Centres/Production Centres in the States.	Development Commissioner	Development Commissioner	All	Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply
		Joint Development Commissioner/ Directors in the respective State Institutes/Director of Production Centres in respect of Production Centres in Kerala State.	(i) to (iii)	Development Commissioner.
All other posts in the Headquarters Office.	Joint Development Commissioner	Joint Development Commissioner.	All	Development Commissioner.
All other posts in the Institutes/Branch Institutes/Extension Centres in the States.	Directors in the respective State Institutes	Directors in the respective State Institutes	All	Development Commissioner.
All other posts in Production Centres in Kerala State.	Director of Production Centres	Director of Production Centres	All	Development Commissioner"

- (2) In part III, for the entries under the heading "Small Scale Industries Organisation" the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

1	2	3	4	5
"All posts in the Headquarters Office.	Deputy Director (Administration)	Deputy Director (Administration)	All	Joint Development Commissioner.
All posts in the Institutes/Branch Institutes/Extension Centres in the States.	Directors in the respective State Institutes	Directors in the respective State Institutes.	All	Development Commissioner.
All posts in Production Centres in Kerala State.	Director of Production Centres	Director of Production Centres	All	Development Commissioner."

[No. F. 4/1/64-Vig.]

N. CHIDAMBARAM, Dy. Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 14th September 1964

S.O. 3332/IDRA/6/17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with Rules 2, 4 and 5 of the Development Council (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints, for a period of two years with effect from the date of this Order, the following persons to be members of the Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries, in place of members appointed under the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. S.O. 1258, dated the 17th April, 1962, as amended from time to time, whose tenure of office has expired by efflux of time or otherwise:

DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR PAPER, PULP AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1. Shri M. L. Zutshi, M/s. Karamchand Thaper & Bros. Private Ltd., Thaper House, 25, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.—*Chairman*.
2. Shri V. Podder, Works Director, M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar (Bihar).
3. Shri M. S. Parkhe, M/s. Paper & Pulp Conversions Ltd., 376, Shukarwar Peth, Poona-2.
4. Shri D. J. Patel, Managing Director, M/s. Speciality Papers Ltd., 38, Shreeniketan, Malabar Hills, Bombay-6.
5. Shri P. K. Nanda, General Manager, M/s. Straw Products Ltd., 2, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
6. Shri K. L. Rajgarhia, M/s. Delhi Pulp Industries, New Industrial Township, Faridabad.
7. Shri P. S. Kothari, Managing Director, M/s. National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar (M.P.).
8. Shri B. Hedborg, Technical Adviser, M/s. Tata-Johnson Ltd., Jamshedpur-4.
9. Shri B. N. Nhargava, 29-D, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-6.
10. Shri R. P. Bhargava, General Manager, M/s. Star Paper Mills Ltd., Saharanpur.
11. Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, (Department of Agriculture), Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
12. President, Forest Research Institute & College, New Forest P.O., Dehra Dun.
13. Dr. G. S. Bedi, M/s. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., 14, Palace Road, Bangalore-1.

14. Shri S. L. Viswanathan, Managing Director, M/s. Seshasayee Paper Mills Ltd., Alexandra Road, Tiruchirapalli (Madras State).
 15. Shri D. T. P. Whittaker, General Manager, M/s. Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Calcutta-1.
 16. Shri S. N. Bhandari, M/s. Orient Paper Mills & Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., 15, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
 17. Shri V. P. Goel, Vice-President, M/s. Gwallor Rayon Silk Mfg. & Wvg. Co., (Wood Pulp Division), Birlakootam, Kozhikode (Kerala).
 18. Shri S. B. Batra, M/s. Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd., N-75, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 19. Shri Noman Contractor, M/s. Popular Fine Art Litho Works P. Ltd., 133-C, Vakola, Santacruz, Bombay-55.
 20. Shri Devinder Kumar Jain, M/s. Siddho Mal & Sons, Chawri Bazar, Delhi-6.
 21. Shri K. Vishwanathan, General Manager, M/s. Rolls Print Co. Ltd., 6, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13.
 22. Shri H. F. Dhanuka, Managing Director, M/s. Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd., 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
 23. Shri J. M. Patel, M/s. Vijay Art Printing Works, Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar, Bombay-1.
 24. Shri Manohar Lal Nagpal, Managing Director, M/s. Kotah Straw Board P. Ltd., Kotah (Rajasthan).
 25. Director of Supplies (Paper), Dte. General of Supplies and Disposals, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
 26. Shri L. G. Mirchandani, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply, New Delhi.
 27. Shri N. Narasimhan, Development Officer, Dte. General of Technical Development, New Delhi.
 28. Shri S. Venkataraman, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Parisila Bhavan, 11, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1.
 29. Shri G. Sanjeeva Reddy, President, Sirpur Paper Mills Workers Union, Narayanguda, Hyderabad.
2. Shri N. Narasimhan, Development Officer, Dte. General of Technical Development, New Delhi, is hereby appointed to carry on the functions of the Secretary to the said Development Council.

[No. 2(4) Dev. Councils/64.]

C. BALASUBRAMANIAM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 8th September 1964

S.O. 3333.—For the name and address “Shri V. Alagappan, B.A., B.L., President, Madras District Cooperative Central Bank, Madras” appearing in this Ministry Notification of even number dated the 18th August, 1964, read “Shri V. Alagappan, B.A., B.L., President, The Mathurai District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madurai-1 (Madras State)”.

[No. 1-7/63-Com. III.]

N. K. DUTTA, Under Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Bombay, the 8th September, 1964

S.O. 3334.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23, of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President

hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy, No. S.R.O. 637, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification:—

(a) in Part I, General Central Service Class II, after serial number (vi) and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted namely :—

1	2	3	4
(viA) Posts in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project.	Project Administrator.	Project Administrator.	All ..

(b) in Part II, General Central Service Class III, after serial number (vi) and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted namely :—

1	2	3	4	5
(viA) Posts in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project.				
(a) Administrative Posts	} Chief Project Engineer.	Chief Project Engineer.	All	Project Administrator.
(b) Technical Posts other than those in the Civil Works Division.				
(c) Technical Posts in the Civil Works Division.		Additional Chief Engineer.	All	Chief Project Engineer.

(c) in Part III, General Central Service Class IV after serial number (vi) and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

1	2	3	4	5
(viA) Posts in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project.	Administrative Officer.	Administrative Officer.	All	Project Administrator.

[No. 32 (3) /55-Adm.]

G. L. GARGA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 10th September, 1964

S.O. 3335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Departments also by clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, hereby makes the following amendment to the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, as continued in force under articles 313 and 372 of the Constitution and paragraph 19 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, namely:—

- (1) These rules may be called the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1964.
- (2) In the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, in sub-rule (d) of rule 2, the words and figures "a Military Hospital, subject to the provisions of Appendix 32 to the Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army in India, 1937," shall be omitted.

[No. F. 10-64/64-H.]

R. MURTHI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 10th September, 1964

S.O. 3336.—Whereas in pursuance of the provision of clause (h) of section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (8 of 1948), the Government of West Bengal have re-nominated Dr. Bidhu Bhushan Roy, M.B., Professor of Pharmacology, R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta, as its representative on the Pharmacy Council of India for a further period of five years;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (8 of 1948) the Central Government hereby directs that Dr. Bidhu Bhushan Roy shall continue to be a member of the Pharmacy Council of India constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F. 7-23/59-D, dated the 21st December, 1959.

[No. F. 6-26/64-MPT.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 10th September, 1964

S.O. 3337.—Whereas the Government of India in the Ministry of Health has, by notification No. 17-2/59-MI, dated the 1st April, 1960 made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), recognised the medical qualification M.D. granted by the University of Toronto, Canada for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) the Central Government hereby specifies the period of two years with effect from the date of this order or so long as Dr. G. S. Barber who possesses the said qualification, continues to work in the Jorhat Christian Hospital, Jorhat, Assam to which he is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work, whichever is shorter as the period to which the medical practice of the said Dr. G. S. Barber shall be limited.

[No. F. 32-39/63-MPT.]

B. B. L. BHARADWAJ, Under Secy-

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 11th September, 1964

S.O. 3338.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 130 and clause (i) of sub-rule (2) of rule 131 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Department of Transport (Transport Wing) No. 1-TL(56)/62, dated the 22nd November, 1962, namely:—

In the proviso to the said notification, after the words “Area Commanding Officer”, the words “or Director of Mechanical Transport, Air Headquarters or Station Commanders, Air Force Stations”, shall be inserted.

[No. 37-TAG(65)/64.]

P. S. KRISHNAN, Under Secy.

(Transport Wing)

ORDER

(MERCHANT SHIPPING)

New Delhi, the 9th September, 1964

S.O. 3339.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby assigns the functions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to every seamen's welfare officer appointed under sub-section (1) of the said section.

SCHEDULE

I. Seamen's Welfare Officer appointed at a Port in India.

1. To supervise, inspect and co-ordinate the work of hostels, welfare clubs and other welfare centres operating in the port;
2. To keep in close contact with the seamen of ships which visit the port and to render such assistance to them as is possible;
3. To make provision for hostel accommodation, boarding facilities and recreation and to arrange for entertainment, medical aid, hospitalisation and accommodation in convalescent homes for seamen and for educational aids to seamen and their families;
4. To take charge and to keep in safe custody the personal effects of hospitalised seamen at the port at which they are stationed;
5. To assist in the functioning of the Welfare Board, if any, and voluntary welfare organisations in the port
6. Specific functions under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, for the carrying out of which he may be appointed;
7. Any other function as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Central Government.

*II. Seamen's Welfare Officer appointed at a port outside India.**A. Functions in relation to welfare of seamen.*

1. To keep in close contact with the seamen of Indian ships which visit the port and to render such assistance to them as is possible;
2. To make provision for hostel accommodation and boarding facilities and medical aid and hospitalisation for Indian seamen discharged at the port and recreation and entertainment for other Indian seamen visiting the port; to assist as far as possible at funerals of deceased seamen;
3. To take charge and to keep in safe custody the personal effects of hospitalised seamen and seamen who have been imprisoned;
4. To arrange for legal aid to Indian seamen;
5. To act as a Liaison Officer between Indian seamen and officials of the country which they visit;
6. To make arrangements to visit imprisoned Indian seamen and to ensure that they are well looked after;
7. Specific functions under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, for the carrying out of which he may be appointed under Part B of this order or otherwise;
8. Any other function as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Central Government.

B. Functions of an Indian Consular Officer under Part VII of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Sl. Section of the Mer-
No. chant Shipping Act,
1958

Nature of duty

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| 1 | 101(3) | Settlement of disputes between the master owner or agent of a ship and a seaman in respect of any matter touching the agreement with the crew. |
| 2 | 108(b) | Giving consent to an erasure, interlineation or alteration in an agreement with the crew. |
| 3 | 116 | Giving of sanction for the engagement of a seaman at a port outside India by the master of an Indian ship and endorsement on the agreement with crew. |
| 4 | 124 | Taking consent of seaman or apprentice to complete the voyage in an Indian ship which has been transferred or disposed of while she is at or on a voyage to any port outside India. |

Sl. Section of the Mer-
chant Shipping Act,
1958

Nature of duty

5	153	. . .	Receiving of report of death of seaman or apprentice and requiring, if necessary, that the property of the deceased be handed over to him.
6	155	. . .	Claiming and taking charge of the property of a seaman or apprentice engaged at a port in India or an Indian ship and who dies on shore abroad.
7	156(1) and (3)	. . .	Selling of property, if necessary, of deceased seaman or apprentice and remission thereof and of account to the shipping master at the port of engagement.
8	161 to 166	. . .	Matters relating to distressed seamen.
9	174(4)	. . .	Satisfying himself as to the reasonableness of expenses incurred in connection with illness of master, seaman or apprentice as deductible from wages.
10	176	. . .	Inspection of provisions, water weights and measures and accommodation.
11	191 & 192	. . .	Desertion and absence without leave-satisfying himself before a report is made to the Director General of Shipping.
12	198(1)	. . .	Making and certifying a copy of a log entry relating to desertion.
13	202(1)(b)	. . .	Endorsing an entry relating to deduction of a fine from the wages of a seaman discharged at his port with his consent.

[No. 4-MT(39)/62.]

D. S. NIM, Dy. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 10th September 1964

S.O. 3340.—The President hereby repeals the P. & T. Extra Departmental Agents (Conduct & Service) Rules 1959 as notified in G.S.R. No. 890, dated the 25th July, 1959.

[No. 6/63/60-Disc.]

D. K. AGARWAL, Asstt. Director General.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Delhi, the 7th September 1964

S.O. 3341.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education No. F. 4-20/64-CI dated the 1st June, 1964 published in Part II, Section 3 sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1964, the Central Government gave notice of the intention to declare the archaeological monument specified in the Schedule below to be of national importance.

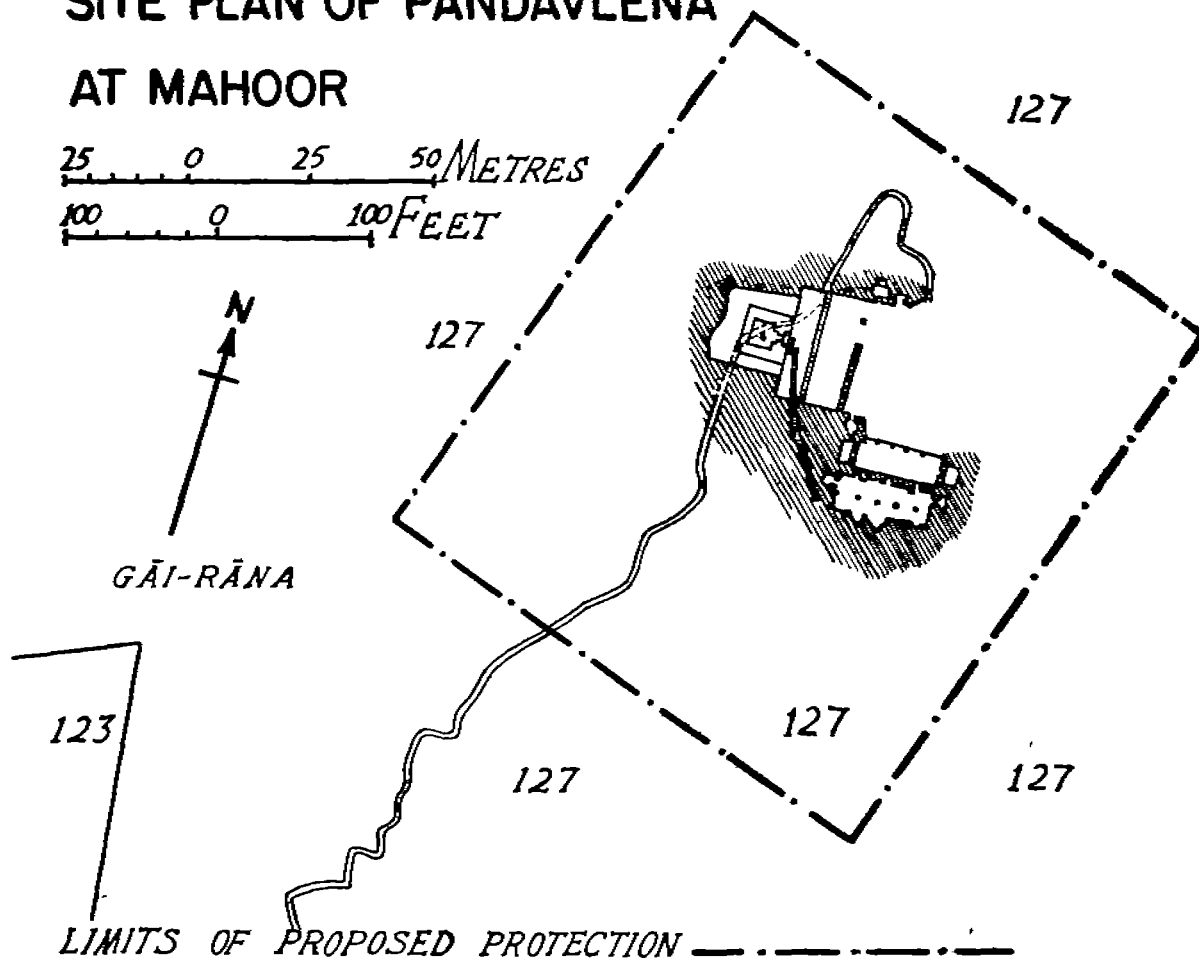
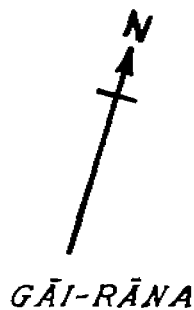
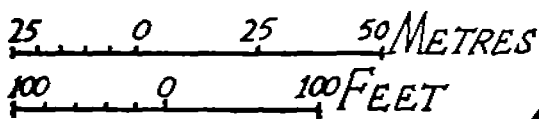
And, whereas no objections have been received to the making of such declaration.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby declares the said archaeological monument to be of national importance.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument/site.	Revenue plot number to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Maharashtra	Nanded	Kinwat	Mahoor Village	Brahmanical Caves locally known as Pandavlena together with adjacent land comprised in part of survey plot No. 127.	Part of survey plot No. 127 as shown in the plan reproduced below.	3 Acres and 27 Gunthas	<i>North.</i> —Remaining portion of survey plot No. 127. <i>East.</i> —Remaining portion of survey plot No. 127. <i>South.</i> —Remaining portion of survey plot No. 127. <i>West.</i> —Remaining portion of survey plot No. 127.	Government	Under worship.

SITE PLAN OF PANDAVLENA AT MAHOOR



MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

New Delhi, the 9th September, 1964

S.O. 3342.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1678, dated the 17th April, 1964, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Refineries Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State: Bihar.

District: Patna.

Thana: Fatua.

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Raipura No. 23	1345	0.02		2213	0.05
	1344	0.185		2214	0.17
	1350	0.035		2218	0.01
	1346	0.26		2219	0.13
	1349	0.03		2220	0.01
	1351	0.35		2262	0.18
	1353	0.245		2263	0.165
	1814	0.21		2259	0.22
	1813	0.17		2258	0.05
	1812	0.13		2261	0.185
	1429	0.34		2256	0.08
	1804	0.02		2254	0.65
	1439	0.42		2255	0.005
	1449	0.15		2253	0.60
	1753	0.10		2237	0.23
	1750	0.15		2238	0.08
	1761	0.01		2245	0.12
	1760	0.035		2239	0.005
	1759	0.08		2243	0.24
	1754	0.22			
	1755	0.04			
	1749	0.04	Warispur No. 24	1	0.41
	1748	0.03		2	0.02
	1743	0.16	Mominpur No. 120	3	0.025
	1735	0.13		4	0.11
	1733	0.15		251	0.14
	2198	0.16		172	0.20
	2199	0.71		166	0.08
	2200	0.03		165	0.07
	2201	0.40		163	0.03
	2209	0.135		164	0.07
	2210	0.25		173	0.035
	2211	0.035		185	0.08

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
	191	0 005		1723	0 01
	198	0 18		1727	0 40
	196	0 11		1728	0 125
	197	0 04		1729	0 14
	193	0 005		2122	0 195
	195	0 21		1730	0 11
	194	0 22		2121	0 03
	243	0 025		1731	0 03
	239	0 015		1757	0 045
	238	0 19		1758	0 06
	237	0 035		1759	0 165
Abdul Rahmanpur No. 121	13	0 17		1760	0 155
	33	0 385		1805	0 55
	34	0 30		1806	0 095
Kurtha No. 123	960	0 40		1809	0 015
	961	0 08		1810	0 52
	962	0 05		1903	0 11
	979	0 175		1902	0 14
	978	0 25		1901	0 20
	989	0 10		2914	0 045
	990	0 025		1441	0 005
	1000	0 14	Katauna No. 132	87	0 34
	999	0 10		86	0 19
	994	0 005		85	0 13
	996	0 10		84	0 115
	1009	0 32		83	0 21
	1008	0 085		82	0 18
	987	0 02		94	0 215
Haridasbigha No. 126	1242	0 17		97	0 145
	1241	0 18		98	0 115
	1240	0 18		199	0 475
	1243	0 01		200	0 15
	1233	0 12		201	0 20
	1234	0 18		206	0 26
	1228	0 13		207	0 17
	1229	0 255		349	0 045
	1383	0 035	Chhotka Nawada No. 133	54	0 38
	1416	0 145		58	0 365
	1418	0 20		60	0 315
	1419	0 145		61	0 48
	1420	0 30		126	0 375
	1421	0 05		124	0 195
	1442	0 215		123	0 115
	1451	0 08		122	0 115
	1443	0 24		121	0 205
	1447	0 07		317	0 05
	1446	0 135		319	0 21
	1444	0 02		320	0 045
	1445	0 09		321	0 02
	1502	0 15		324	0 14
	1688	0 12		323	0 26
	1687	0 02		338	0 05
	1686	0 03			
	1504	0 025	Kasimpur No. 134	127	0 415
	1685	0 11		128	0 01
	1503	0 02		129	0 24
	1683	0 065		131	0 16
	1682	0 03		132	0 23
	1681	0 02		133	0 19
	1684	0 035		134	0 20
	1725	0 19		197	0 165
	1724	0 07		196	0 135
	1726	0 11		314	0 205

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Tilhar No. 130	315	0 145		182	0 035
	316	0 05		336	0 17
				335	0 03
	220	0 035		334	0 23
	257	0 23		333	0 09
	256	0 02		347	0 10
	255	0 40		348	0 26
	253	0 015		349	0 19
	275	0 21		350	0 21
	276	0 26		351	0 035
	277	0 27		352	0 08
	278	0 115		353	0 06
	279	0 04		354	0 05
	280	0 005		355	0 065
Bhuski No. 136	311	0 015		356	0 065
	30	0 085		357	0 06
	31	0 24		358	0 065
	32	0 27		359	0 085
	46	0 065	Hasanpur No. 144	106	0 18
	45	0 035		105	0 045
	47	0 07		121	0 05
	44	0 165		122	0 10
	43	0 09		120	0 07
	42	0 10		131	0 09
	39	0 33		129	0 02
	38	0 01		130	0 02
	138	0 275		21	0 02
	137	0 04	Shekh pura No. 143	156	0 015
	140	0 64		158	0 135
	141	0 245		159	0 225
	142	0 125		160	0 145
	681	0 01		161	0 07
Rasulpur No. 137	693	0 065		162	0 105
	157	0 01		167	0 37
				155	0 34
	159	0 025	Halbat Pur No. 146	826	0 17
	160	0 16		827	0 055
	162	0 035		830	0 085
	163	0 41		831	0 08
	192	0 085		820	0 05
	194	0 32		819	0 02
	195	0 055		818	0 03
	196	0 075		817	0 15
	197	0 05		816	0 15
	199	0 055		815	0 175
	200	0 05		809	0 045
	201	0 035		811	0 145
	205	0 035		812	0 215
	206	0 025		788	0 09
Khusropur No. 140	207	0 02		764	0 035
	208	0 015		765	0 33
	211	0 26		769	0 04
	214	0 17		770	0 05
	269	0 05		771	0 05
	213	0 035		773	0 05
	215	0 375		774	0 05
				775	0 01
Mustafapur No. 139	547	0 06		776	0 01
	170	0 425		777	0 02
	175	0 20		778	0 03
	194	0 03		780	0 02
	179	0 165			
	181	0 05			

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
	783	0.035		29	0.01
	782	0.06		34	0.205
	781	0.005		230	0.065
	718	0.235		229	0.045
	719	0.10		212	0.045
	726	0.09		211	0.20
	727	0.14		210	0.035
	712	0.02		209	0.03
	711	0.01		205	0.025
	710	0.01		206	0.02
	728	0.155		204	0.11
	729	0.06		184	0.05
	772	0.035		169	0.205
Lodi Pur No. 145	1	0.06		170	0.30
	32	0.09		168	0.67
	33	0.08		35	0.005
				577	0.02

[No. 31/47/63-ONG-PAT. 9.]

New Delhi, the 10th September, 1964

S.O. 3343.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2216, dated the 15th June, 1964, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State: West Bengal.

District: Burdwan.

Tehsil/Thana: Kanksa.

Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent Area	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Panagarh, J. L. 85	38	.05		103	.06
	39	.005		104	.12
	41	.00		105	.18
	44	.13		108	.01
	45	.12		109	.04
	46	.07		143	.17
	47	.005		227	.06
	82	.08		228	.40

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Area)
Panagarh, J.L. 85— <i>contd.</i>	229	·02	Mahal Chandi J. L. No. 84	29/A	·12
	247	·06		31	·03
	248	·02		32	·70
	249	·02		33	·005
	250	·04		259	·22
	251	·10		260	·10
	253	·12		261	·01
	257	·06		262	·005
	271	·03			
	593	·10			
	610	·005	Birudiha J. L. 76	17	·40
	611	·09		2530	·80
	612	·06		2643	·50
	613	·05		2645	·42
	614	·06		2646	·18
	615	·005		2647	·07
	616	·08		2648	·01
	617	·04		2649	·08
	629	·08		2650	·08
	630	·08		2653	·04
	631	·04		2654	·03
	633	·08		2656	·02
	634	·14		2657	·10
	643	·005		2658	·12
	645	·04		2673	·46
	649	·03		2676	·55
	650	·005		3084	·86
	4423	·10			

[No. 31/33/63-ONG.]

S.O. 3344.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2218, dated the 15th June, 1964, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State: West Bengal. District: Burdwan. Tehsil/Thana: Faridpur.

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Acre)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Acre)
Sujara, J.L. 63	93	03	Mejedihi, J.L. 65	8	78
	94	05		13	20
	97	06		14	11
	98	07		15	02
	99	08		16	32
	100	10		19	21
	101	22		33	12
				37	02

[No. 31/33/63-ONG-II.]

S.O. 3345.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2219, dated the 15th June, 1964, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands, shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

State: West Bengal. District: Burdwan. Tehsil/Thana: Ausgram.

Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Acre)	Village	Survey Nos. (Plot Nos.)	Extent (Acre)
Kotachandipur, J.L. 80	1911	11		5156	04
	1944	005		5158	03
	1946	005		5243	05
	5151	16		5339	13

[No. 31/33/63-ONG. III.]

S.O. 3346.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act,

1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority at 7/166 Swarup Nagar, Kanpur. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State: Uttar Pradesh.

Tahsil: Biniki.

District: Fatehpur.

Village	Survey No.	Extent B. B. B	Village	Survey No.	Extent B.B.B.
1. Umargahna	326	0 6 15	4. Aung	119	1 6 0
	446	0 0 15			
	447	0 3 5			
2. Hardaur Pur	195	0 9 7	5. Khadara	26	0 1 10
	207	0 5 12			
	208	0 11 14			
	238	1 5 15	6. Basawan Pur	210	0 2 5
	244	0 17 0		211	0 4 10
	253	0 19 17			
3. Ram Pur	226	0 1 6	7. Sadi Pur	437	0 2 12
	252	0 7 0		623	0 1 7
	255	0 2 4		640/605	0 7 13

[No. 31/50/63-ONG.]

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi, the 10th September 1964

S.O. 3347.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2332 dated the 29th June, 1964 published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 4th July, 1964.

Read Plot No. 2436 for Plot No. 2438 against extent "0.175" acres in Village Dhandlha T. No. 133.

[No. 31/47/63-ONG-1AR.]

S.O. 3348.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2712 dated the 23rd July, 1964 published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 8th August, 1964.

Read Extent "0.115" acres for "0.11" acres against Survey No. 324 in Village Bulan Buzurg T. No. 140.

[No. 31/47/63-ONG-11 PAT.]

S.O. 3349.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1806 dated the 18th May, 1964 published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 30th May, 1964.

At page 2181 for "B-B-B read "B-B-B- against Survey No. 542 of Village
0-0-12" 0-9-12"
Tilsahri Khurd.

[No. 31/50/63-ONG.]

P. P. GUPTA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 7th September 1964.

S.O. 3350.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act 1952, and in supersession of this Ministry's notification of even number dated the 3rd August 1964, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint Shri B. P. Mathur, Deputy Principal Information Officer, Calcutta, to hold charge of the post of Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Censors, Calcutta in addition to his own duties with effect from 26th May, 1964, until further orders.

[No. 2/43/63-FC.]

New Delhi, the 8th September 1964

S.O. 3351.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5(1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and sub-rule (3) of rule 9 read with sub-rule (2) of rule 9 and sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, the Central Government hereby re-appoints Smt. Nalini Debi Routroy after consultation with the Central Board of Film Censors, as a member of the Advisory Panel of the said Board at Calcutta with effect from 19th September, 1964.

[No. F. 11/3/62-FC.]

R. B. SINHA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 8th September 1964

S.O. 3352.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad in respect of an industrial dispute between the management of the Canara Bank Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 5th September, 1964.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH

PRESENT:

Dr. Mir Sladat Ali Khan, M.A., LL.B., Fasel (Osm) B.C.L., (Oxon); D. Phil., (Oxon); Bar-at-Law; (Lincoln's Inn) (London); Chairman, Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 22/1964

BETWEEN

Workmen of (Sri R. P. Deshpande, Clerk) the Canara Bank Ltd., Raichur Branch.

AND

The Management, Canara Bank Ltd., Bangalore.

APPEARANCES:

Sri C. S. Subramaniam, Joint Secretary, Canara Bank Employees' Union for the workmen.

Sri C. S. Ramadas, Officer, Establishment Department, Canara Bank Limited, for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, by letter No. 51(33)/64-LRIV dated 8th June 1964, referred the industrial dispute between the workmen and the management of the Canara Bank Limited over the employment of R. P. Deshpande, Clerk, Raichur Branch, with the following issues framed:—

"Whether the action of the management of the Canara Bank Limited in not giving employment to Shri R. P. Deshpande, Clerk, Raichur Branch, with effect from the 7th April, 1964, was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled to?"

2. The dispute was registered here at No. 22 of 1964. Lengthy claims statement with copious references and equally lengthy counter statement were filed and the

hearing was fixed for today. I am happy to note that the representatives of the parties Sri C. S. Ramadas, Officer, Establishment Department, on behalf of the Management, and Sri C. S. Subramaniam, Joint Secretary of the Canara Bank Employees' Union, have filed a compromise. The compromise states that in a meeting of the representatives of the management and those of the union held at Hyderabad on 16th to 18th August 1964 the dispute on the alleged lock-out of R. P. Deshpande, Clerk, Raichur Branch, was settled amicably and it was agreed that the Bank will permit him to report for duty at Raichur and the entire period from 6th April 1964 to the date of his receipt of the order to join duty will be treated as one spent on duty. It is further agreed that the management, having taken into consideration the employee's application for transfer to Hyderabad made in the past, would now effect his transfer to Hyderabad.

2(i). As I am satisfied that the compromise is genuinely entered into by the representatives of the parties and is in the interests of both of them, I pass an Award in accordance with the compromise.

Report accordingly to Government on this 3rd Day of September 1964, given under my hand and the seal of the Court.

M. S. ALI KHAN,
Industrial Tribunal.
[No. 51(33)/64-LRIV.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 8th September 1964

S.O. 3353.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the Employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and their workmen represented by the Bombay Port Trust General Workers Union, Bombay;

And whereas the said employers and the said workmen have, under sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration by an Arbitration Agreement and have forwarded to the Central Government under sub-section (3) of the said section a copy of the said Arbitration Agreement;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said Arbitration Agreement which was received by it on the 31st August, 1964.

AGREEMENT

(Under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

BETWEEN

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay

AND

Their workmen

employed as Steam Grane Drivers and Mobile Crane Drivers, Gr. II, in the Engineering Department.

Names of Parties

Representing Employers—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Representing Workmen—B. P. T. General Workers' Union.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following industrial dispute to the sole Arbitration of Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Firuz Ara, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.

1. The matters in dispute are as follows:

"Whether under the Scheme recommended by the Committee appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Communications, by its Resolution No. 23-PLA(103)/59 dated 12th May 1960—

- (1) Steam Crane Drivers of the Bombay Port Trust are entitled to payment at piece-rates and, if so, whether such payment should be made with effect from 1st October 1962; and

(2) Mobile Crane Drivers, Grade II, are entitled to payment at piece-rates in the following circumstances:—

- (i) while operating a Tractor or a Fork-lift in conjunction with a Steam Crane or a Loco Crane at the Docks;
- (ii) while operating a Tractor, a Fork-lift or a Platform Truck in conjunction with a 'Coles' or other Mobile Crane used as a wharf crane at the Docks, at Frere Basin or at Hay or Haji Bunder; and
- (iii) while operating a Tractor, a Fork-lift or a Platform Truck with Shore Workers other than Baroots."

2. The Employers are the Trustees of the Port of Bombay incorporated by Bombay Act VI of 1879 having their principal offices at Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, and the establishments of the Bombay Port Trust concerned in the dispute are the Workshops and the Mobile Crane Sections of the Employers' Engineering Department, the workmen directly concerned being the Steam Crane Drivers and the Mobile Crane Drivers, Grade II, working in those Sections.

3. The workmen's Union is the B. P. T. General Workers' Union having their office at Kavarana Building, 26 Frere Road, Bombay-9.

4. The total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected is 25000.

5. The estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute is about 267 (Mobile Crane Drivers, Gr. II 248, Steam Crane Drivers 19).

6. We further agree that the decision of the said Arbitrator shall be binding on us.

Dated the 24th day of August 1964.

Signed by Shri Anthony Lancelot Dias

Chairman,
and by Shri Govind Haridas Seth,
and by Shri Damodar Mathuradas Ashar,
two of the Trustees of the Port of
Bombay in the presence of

Chairman Sd/-
Trustee Sd/-
Trustee Sd/-

Sd/-
Dy. Secretary,
Bombay Port Trust.

The Common Seal of the Trustees of the
Port of Bombay affixed in the presence of

Sd/-
Dy. Secretary,
Bombay Port Trust.

Signed for and on behalf of the
B. P. T. General Workers' Union

by G. H. Kale, President

Sd/-

President

Sd/-

and by S. Maltra, General Secretary

General Secretary

4/8/64

in the presence of Shri A. Gomes

Witness Sd/-

I, F. Jeejeebhoy hereby consent to act as the Sole Arbitrator in this matter.

Sd/- F. JEEJEEBHOY,
27-8-64

[No. 28/93/64/LRIV.]

S.O. 3354.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Dr. Mir Siadat Ali Khan shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Hyderabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

1. Whether the management of the Punjab National Bank Limited is justified in refusing to release the security furnished by Shri C. V. Suryanarayana of the Hyderabad branch of the Bank?
2. If not, to what relief is the employee entitled?

[No. 51(48)/64-LRIV.]

New Delhi, the 14th September, 1964

S.O. 3355.—Whereas the industrial disputes specified in the Schedule hereto annexed are pending before the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta constituted by the Orders of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2449, dated the 3rd July, 1964 and No. S.O. 3213, dated the 27th August, 1964 published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3(ii), dated the 11th July, 1964 and the 5th September, 1964 respectively;

And whereas for the ends of justice the disputes should be disposed of without delay;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 33B and section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby withdraws the proceedings in relation to the said disputes from the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta with Shri S. N. Guha Roy as the Presiding Officer and constitutes an Industrial Tribunal at Calcutta of which Shri S. K. Roy shall be the Presiding Officer and transfers the said disputes to it and directs that the Tribunal shall proceed with the said proceedings from the stage at which these are transferred and dispose of the same according to law.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Parties to the dispute	No. of reference	Date of reference
	Messrs. A. C. Roy and Company Private Limited, Calcutta and their workmen.	S.O. 2449	3-7-1964
	Calcutta Licensed Measurers, Calcutta and their workmen represented by the Calcutta Lincased Measurers Employecs Union, Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry Indian Staff Association (Clerical Staff), the Calcutta Port & Dock Workers Union and the National Union of Dock Labour.	S.O. 3213	27-8-1964

[No. 28/41/64-LRIV.]

S.O. 3356.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs A. C. Roy and Company Private Limited, Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of

which Shri S. K. Roy shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Calcutta and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the demands of the Table Staff in respect of the following matters are justified and if so to what extent?

- (1) Leave;
- (2) Retirement Benefit;
- (3) Medical Facilities;
- (4) Dearness Allowance.

[No. 28/87/64/LRIV.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 10th September 1964

S.O. 3357.—In the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 51(23)/64-LRIV, dated the 11th August, 1964, published as S.O. 2888 on pages 3264—3285 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 sub-section (ii), dated the 22nd August, 1964, for “Shri Budhi Prashad” appearing in the Schedule, read “Shri Budhi Parkash”.

[No. 51(23)/64-LRIV.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 8th September 1964

S.O. 3358.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the President hereby entrusts to the Government of West Bengal, with the consent of that Government, the functions of the Central Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), in so far as they relate to industrial disputes concerning the industrial establishment specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

THE SCHEDULE

The Coke Oven and Bye-Product section of the Durgapur Steel Plant.

[No. 8/167/63-LR.II.]

New Delhi, the 10th September 1964

S.O. 3359.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri N. K. Roy, Clerk Grade II, T. No. 30024, Digwadih Colliery, C/o Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd September, 1964.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a Complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

COMPLAINT No. 1 OF 1962

(arising out of Reference No. 45 of 1961)

PARTIES:

Sri N. K. Roy, Clerk Grade II, T. No. 30024, Digwadih Colliery, C/o Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.—*Complainant.*

vs.

Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, P.O. Jealgora, Dt. Dhanbad.—*Opposite party.*

PRESENT:

Sri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L.,—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

For the Complainant.—Sri Shankar Bose, Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, with the complainant Sri B. K. Roy.

For the Opp. party.—Sri G. Prasad, and Sri S. N. Singh.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 26th August 1964

AWARD

This complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was made by the workman concerned, Sri N. K. Roy, Clerk Grade II of Digwadih Colliery, on 22nd December 1961 but it was registered on 16th January 1962 by order of my predecessor dated 4th January 1962.

2. When the complaint was taken up today on 26th August 1964 for hearing, a preliminary objection was taken on behalf of the company opposite party, who are represented by Sarvashree G. Prasad and S. N. Singh, to the effect that the present complaint having been filed in Reference No. 45 of 1961 was not maintainable in as much as the complainant cannot be said to be a "workman concerned" in the said reference within the meaning of Section 33(2)(b) of the Act, and, therefore, it should be dismissed *in limine* on this preliminary objection alone.

3. It appears from the award dated 29th September 1962 given by me in Reference No. 45 of 1961 that in that case the dispute which was referred to the Tribunal for adjudication was:

"Whether the dismissal of Jagdish Singh, an underground Munshi, by the management of the Digwadih Colliery was justified, and if not, to what relief is he entitled?"

4. In this case no doubt complainant is an Attendance Clerk working in the Digwadih Colliery, but, in my opinion, the fact that this complainant and Sri Jagdish Singh, who was concerned in Reference No. 45 of 1961, were both working in the same colliery or were clerks of the same colliery is not sufficient to make the complainant "workman concerned" within the meaning of Section 33(2) of the Act, for the simple reason that in Reference 45 of 1961 no question of principle was involved, which can be said to apply to all the clerks working in the Digwadih Colliery nor that reference was in a representative capacity on behalf of all the workmen of the Digwadih Colliery or on behalf of all the clerks working there.

5. In these circumstances, in my opinion, it is plain that the present complaint is not maintainable as there has been no contravention of Section 33 which could entitle the complainant to make the present complaint under Section 33A of the Act. I, therefore, dismiss the complaint on this preliminary ground alone.

6. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Act.

DHANBAD,
The 26th August, 1964.

Sd/- RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,
Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. 8/34/63-LRII.]

S.O. 3360.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial disputes between the employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Digwadih, Post Office Jealgora, Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th September, 1964.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a Reference Under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 31 OF 1963

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. Digwadih,
P.O. Jealgora, Dt. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L.,—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—Sarvashree S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, S. N. Singh and A. B. Kaimal.

For the Workmen.—Sri S. Das Gupta, General Secretary, Tisco Accounts Branch Employees Union.

STATE: Bihar,

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 31st August 1964

AWARD

By its Order No. 2/104/62-LRII dated the 24th April 1963 the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, referred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Digwadih, and their workmen in respect of the matter specified below:

“Whether Shri N. M. Mukherjee is entitled to the scale of pay of Rs. 87—7—115—8—131—9—158 instead of the scale of Rs. 60—5—100 which has been allowed to him? If so, from what date.”

2. On 31st August 1964 both the parties filed a joint petition of compromise signed by their respective representatives setting out therein the terms of settlement and prayed that an award in terms of the said compromise be passed and the reference be accordingly disposed of.

3. The reference is accordingly disposed of in terms of the compromise dated 31st August 1964 which is marked Annexure ‘A’ and an award in terms of it is passed which is made a part of it.

4. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Act.

Sd/- RAJ KISHORE PRASAD.

Presiding Officer,

Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

ANNEXURE A

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 31 of 1963

Employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Digwadih

AND

Their workmen.

The above reference has been amicably settled between the parties without prejudice to their respective contentions on the following terms:

1. That Sri N. M. Mukherjee will be placed in Grade I in the scale of Rs. 87—7—115—8—131—9—158 with effect from the 1st of August 1963.

2. That this compromise will not create a precedence regarding the other clerks placed in similar position.

It is, therefore, humbly prayed that an award be passed in terms of the above compromise and the reference disposed of accordingly.

For Workmen.

S. DAS GUPTA,

General Secretary,
Tisco Accounts Branch
Employees' Union.

For Employers:

A. B. KAIMAL,

Officer-in-Charge,
Colliery Accounts Office
(Tisco Ltd.)

S. S. MUKHERJEE,
Advocate.

[No. 2/104/62-LRII-I.]

S.O. 3361.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Digwadh, Post Office Jealgora, Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th September, 1964.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

In the matter of a Reference Under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47)

REFERENCE No. 19 OF 1963

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. Digwadh,
P.O. Jealgora. Dt. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L.,—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

For Employers.—Sri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, and, Sri S. N. Singh, Sri A. B. Kaimal, for the Company.

For Workmen.—Sri S. Das Gupta, General Secretary, Tisco Accounts Branch, Employees' Union, with Sri M. L. Chakraborty.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 31st August 1964

AWARD

By its Order No. 2/104/62-LRII dated 25th February 1963 the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, referred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Digwadh, and their workmen in respect of the matter specified below:

“Whether Sarvashri S. V. R. Rao and M. L. Chakravarty are entitled to the scale of pay of Rs. 87—7—115—8—131—9—158 instead of the scale of Rs. 60—5—100 which has been allowed to them? If so, from what date.”

2. On 31st August 1964 both the parties filed a joint petition of compromise signed by their respective representatives setting out therein the terms of settlement and prayed that an award in terms of the said compromise be passed and the reference be accordingly disposed of.

3. The reference is accordingly disposed of in terms of the compromise dated 31st August 1964 which is marked Annexure ‘A’ and an award in terms of it is passed which is made a part of it.

4. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Act.

Sd/- RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,
Presiding Officer,

Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

ANNEXURE ‘A’

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

REFERENCE No. 19 OF 1963

Employers in relation to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Digwadh

AND

Their workmen.

The above reference has been amicably settled between the parties without prejudice to their respective contentions on the following terms:

1. That Sarvashree S. V. Rao and M. L. Chakraborty will be placed in Grade I in the scale of Rs. 87—7—115—8—131—9—158 with effect from the 1st August 1963.

2. That this compromise will not create a precedence regarding the other clerks placed in similar position.

It is, therefore, humbly prayed that an award be passed in terms of the above compromise and the reference disposed of accordingly.

For Workmen:

S. DAS GUPTA,

General Secretary.

Tisco Accounts Branch

Employeeen' Union.

M. L. CHAKRABORTY.

For Employers:

A. B. KAIMAL,

Officer-in-Charge

Colliery Accounts Office

(Tisco Ltd.)

S. S. MUKHERJEE,

Advocate.

[No. 2/104/62-LR.II-II.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 8th September 1964

S.O. 3362.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Hindusthan Lalpeth Colliery, District Chanda and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

(1) Whether the management of the Hindusthan Lalpeth Colliery was justified in stopping the following workers from work with effect from the 31st June, 1964, namely:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Udhao Warloo Vankar | } Masons |
| 2. Botla Lingaiya Bakloo | |
| 3. Daya Samoo w/o Ramiya | } Mason Mazdoors. |
| 4. Jangam Lachmu w/o Madnalya | |
| 5. Yorkal Yella | |
| 6. Raja Malla | |
| 7. Gajjala Ankoosh | |
| 8. Tisallor Raimallu. | |

(2) If not to what relief are these workers or any of them entitled.

[No. 3/4/64-LR.II.]

S.O. 3363.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bhagaband Colliery of Messrs. Borea Coal Company (P) Limited, Post Office Bhagaband, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

(i) Whether the action of the management of Bhagaband Colliery in dismissing Shri Azimulla Mia (Tugger Khalasi) with effect from the 29th April 1964 was justified?

(ii) To what relief, if any, is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/69/64-LR.II.]

New Delhi, the 9th September 1964

S.O. 3364.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Pure Kajora Colliery P.O. Kajoramgram District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the action of the management in suspending Shri Badri Chamar, Loader, for three days with effect from 9th April, 1964, was justified?
- (2) If not, to what relief is the workman entitled.

[No. 6/39/64-LR. II.]

New Delhi, the 11th September 1964

S.O. 3365.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an Industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the South Govindpur Colliery, P.O. Katrasgarh, (Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management of South Govindpur Colliery, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad is justified in rendering idle Shri Lakhan Lal Agarwala and Shri Murali Prasad, Fireman with effect from 7th June 1964 and 8th June 1964 respectively?
- (2) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 2/95/64-LRII.]

B. R. SETH, Dy. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

New Delhi, the 14th September 1964

S.O. 3366.—Whereas the resignation of Shri V. Krishnamurthy, Provident Fund Inspector, has been accepted with effect from the 23rd July, 1964 (afternoon).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 3414, dated the 2nd November, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification for the words "Sarvashri V. Krishnamurthy and Syed Noor Mohamed to be Inspectors", the words "Shri Syed Noor Mohamed to be an Inspector" shall be substituted.

[No. 20(62)64-PFI.]

S.O. 3367.—Whereas the resignation of Shri K. P. Vasavada, Provident Fund Inspector, has been accepted with effect from the 14th August, 1964 (afternoon);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 946, dated the 20th March, 1962.

[20(62/64-PFI.)]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue & Company Law)

New Delhi, the 19th September 1964

S.O. 3368.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. S.R.O. 612, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely :—

In the Schedule to the said notification :—

I. in Part II

- (a) For the heading “Central Excise Department (including Land Customs)”, the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

“Central Excise Department”

- (b) Under the heading “Central Excise Department” as so substituted,

- (i) under the sub-heading “Non-ministerial”, for the entries “All other posts above the rank of Inspector” and “All other posts equal to or below the rank of Inspector” in Column I, and the entries relating thereto, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

I	2	3	4	5
“All other posts above the rank of Inspector,”	Collector of Central Excise.	Collector of Central Excise.	All	Central Board of Excise & Customs.
		Deputy Collector or Assistant Collector (Hqrs.) or Assistant Collector in respect of the persons serving under him.	(i) to (iii)	Collector of Central Excise.
“All other posts equal to or below the rank of Inspector”.	Assistant Collector (Headquarters)	Assistant Collector (Headquarters).	All	Collector of Central Excise.
		Deputy Collector in respect of the persons serving under him.	All	Collector of Central Excise.
		Assistant Collector in respect of the persons serving under him.	(i) to (iii)	Collector of Central Excise.
	Where there is no Assistant Collector (Headquarters), Collector of Central Excise.	Collector of Central Excise.	All	Central Board of Excise & Customs.
		Deputy Collector or Assistant Collector in respect of the persons serving under him.	(i) to (iii)	Collector of Central Excise.

(ii) For the entries under the sub-heading "Ministerial" the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

I	2	3	4	5
Office Superintendent	Collector of Central Excise.	Collector of Central Excise. Deputy Collector or Assistant Collector (Headquarters) or Assistant Collector in respect of the persons serving under him.	All (i) to (iii)	Central Board of Excise & Customs. Collector of Central Excise.
All other posts	Assistant Collector (Head-quarters).	Assistant Collector (Headquarters). Deputy Collector in respect of persons serving under him. Assistant Collector in respect of the persons serving under him.	All (i) to (iii)	Collector of Central Excise. Collector of Central Excise. Collector of Central Excise.
	Where there is no Assistant Collector (Head-quarters), Collector of Central Excise.	Collector of Central Excise. Deputy Collector or Assistant Collector in respect of the persons serving under him.	All (i) to (iii)	Central Board of Excise & Customs. Collector of Central Excise.

(c) Under the heading "Customs Department".

Under the sub-heading "Non-ministerial" after the entries relating to the "Chemical Assistant", the following entries shall be inserted viz.,

I	2	3	4	5
"Laboratory Attenders".	Deputy Chief Chemist.	Deputy Chief Chemist.	All	Chief Chemist.
	Where there is no Deputy Chief Chemist, Chemical Examiner.	Chemical Examiner.	All	Chief Chemist.

(d) For the entries under the heading "Directorate of Inspection (Customs and Central Excise)", the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
"All posts equal to or above the rank of Assistant."	Director of Inspection.	Director of Inspection. Deputy Director or Assistant Director of Inspection.	All (i) to (iii)	Central Board of Excise & Customs. Director of Inspection.
All other posts below the rank of "Assistant."	Assistant Director of Inspection.	Deputy Director or Assistant Director of Inspection.	All	Director of Inspection.

(e) For the entries under the heading "Narcotics Department" the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
"Non-Ministerial" Chemical Assistant.	Chief Chemist.	Chief Chemist. Chemical Examiner, Ghazipur or Assistant Narcotics Commissioner, Neemuch.	All (i) to (iii)	Central Board of Excise & Customs. Chief Chemist.
All posts above the rank of Inspector.	Narcotics Commissioner.	Narcotics Commissioner. Deputy Narcotics Commissioner or Assistant Narcotics Commissioner, in respect of persons serving under him.	All (i) to (iii)	Central Board of Excise & Customs. Narcotics Commissioner.
All other posts equal to or below the rank of Inspector.	Assistant Narcotics Commissioner (Headquarters).	Assistant Narcotics Commissioner (Headquarters). Deputy Narcotics Commissioner in respect of persons serving under him. Assistant Narcotics Commissioner in respect of persons serving under him.	All (i) to (iii)	Narcotics Commissioner. Narcotics Commissioner. Narcotics Commissioner.
	If there is no Assistant Narcotics Commissioner (Headquarters) Narcotics Commissioner.	Narcotics Commissioner. Deputy Narcotics Commissioner or Assistant Narcotics Commissioner in respect of persons serving under him.	All (i) to (iii)	Central Board of Excise and Customs. Narcotics Commissioner.

1	2	3	4	5
"Ministerial" Superintendent.	Narcotics Commissioner.	Narcotics Commissioner. All Deputy Narcotics Commissioner or Assistant Narcotics Commissioner in respect of persons serving under him.	(i) to (iii)	Central Board of Excise & Customs. Narcotics Commissioner.
All other posts.	Assistant Narcotics Commissioner (Headquarters)	Assistant Narcotics Commissioner (Headquarters). Deputy Narcotics Commissioner in respect of persons serving under him. Assistant Narcotics Commissioner in respect of persons serving under him.	All (i) to (iii)	Narcotics Commissioner. Narcotics Commissioner. Commission.
	If there is no Assistant Narcotics Commissioner (Headquarters), Narcotics Commissioner.	Narcotics Commissioner. Deputy Narcotics Commissioner or Assistant Narcotics Commissioner in respect of persons serving under him.	All (i) to (iii)	Central Board of Excise and Customs. Narcotics Commissioner. Commission.
"Laboratory Attenders.	Deputy Chief Chemist. Where there is no Deputy Chief Chemist, Chemical Examiner.	Deputy Chief Chemist. Chemical Examiner.	All All	Chief Chemist. Chief Chemist.

II. in Part III

- (a) For the heading "Central Excise Department (including Land Customs)", the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—
"Central Excise Department".
- (b) For the entries under the heading "Customs Department", the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
"Laboratory Attenders.	Deputy Chief Chemist. Where there is no Deputy Chief Chemist, Chemical Examiner.	Deputy Chief Chemist. Chemical Examiner.	All All	Chief Chemist. Chief Chemist.
All other posts.	Assistant Collector of Customs.	Assistant Collector of Customs.	All	Collector of Customs.

(c) For the entries under the heading "Narcotics Department" the following entries shall be substituted, namely —

1	2	3	4	5	
"All posts.	Assistant Nar-	Assistant Narcotics	All	Narcotics	Commis-
	cotics Com-	Commissioner (Head-		sioner.	
	missioner	quarters) or Deputy			
	(Headquarters).	Narcotics Commis-			
		sioner in respect of			
		persons serving under			
		him.			
		Assistant Narcotics	(i) to	Narcotics	Commis-
		Commissioner in res-	(iii)	sioner.	
		pect of persons serving			
		under him.			
	Assistant	Assistant Narcotics	All	Narcotics	Commis-
	Narcotics	Commissioner in res-		sioner.	
	Commissioner.	pect of persons serving			
		under him.			
		District Opium Officer	(i) to	Deputy Narcotics	
		or Chemical Examiner	(iii)	Commissioner or	
		or Manager, Govern-		Assistant Narcotics	
		ment Opium and		Commissioner	
		Alkaloid Works, Ghazi-		(Headquarters) or	
		pur or Manager, Opium		Assistant Narcotics	
		Factory, Neemuch, in		Commissioner in	
		respect of persons		respect of persons	
		serving under him.		serving under him.	

[F. No. 19/76/61-Ad. V.]

T. R. VISWANATHAN, Dy. Secy.

